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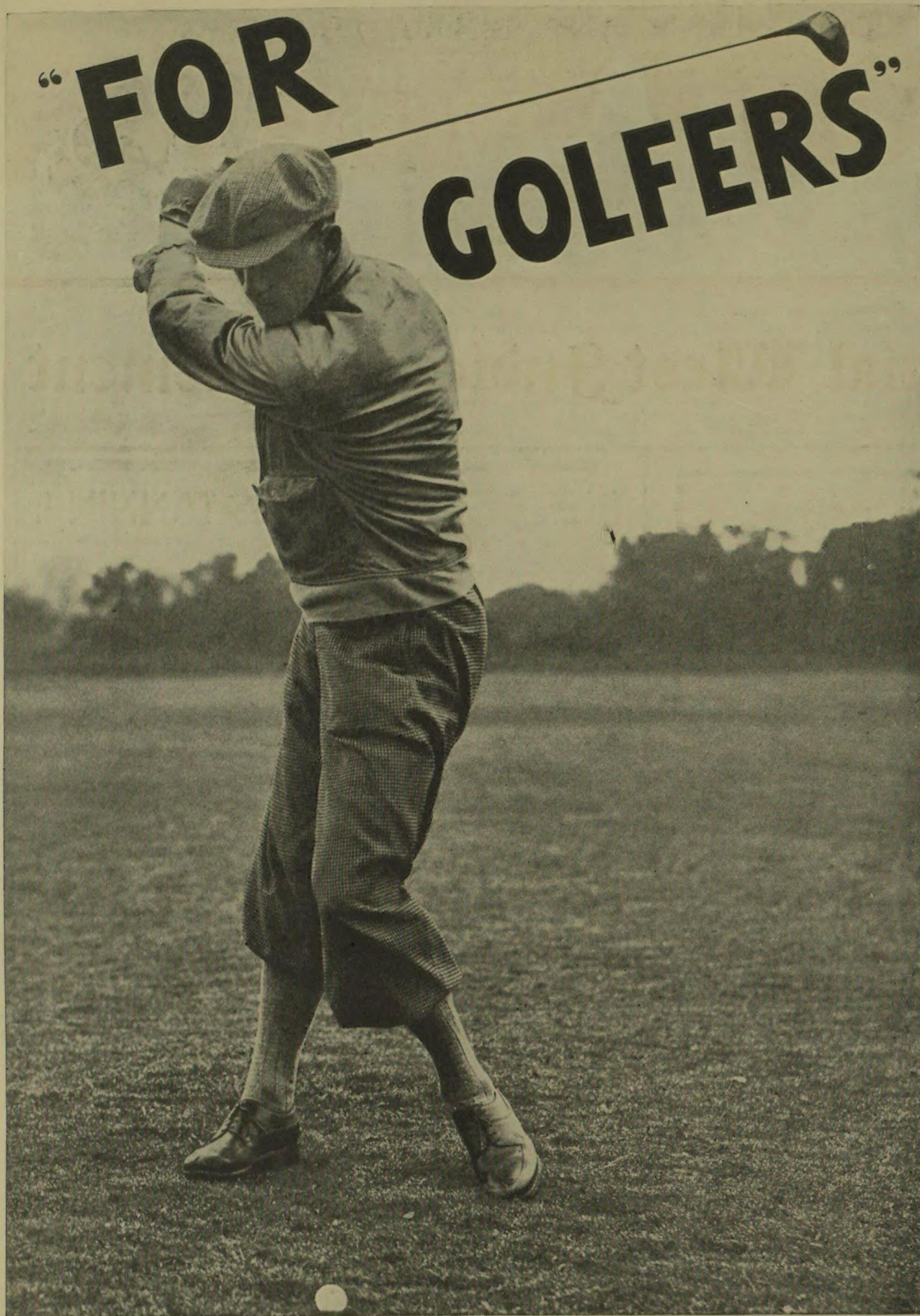
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SPORTING

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WEST INDIAN SUPPLEMENT. SUNNY WEST INDIAN AND BERMUDAN ISLES:

RESORTS THAT BECKON THE TOURIST OVER THE ATLANTIC, AND RESOURCES THAT GO TO SWELL IMPERIAL PROSPERITY.

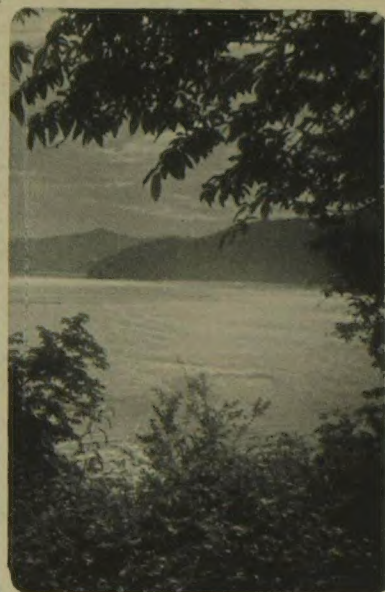
By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.



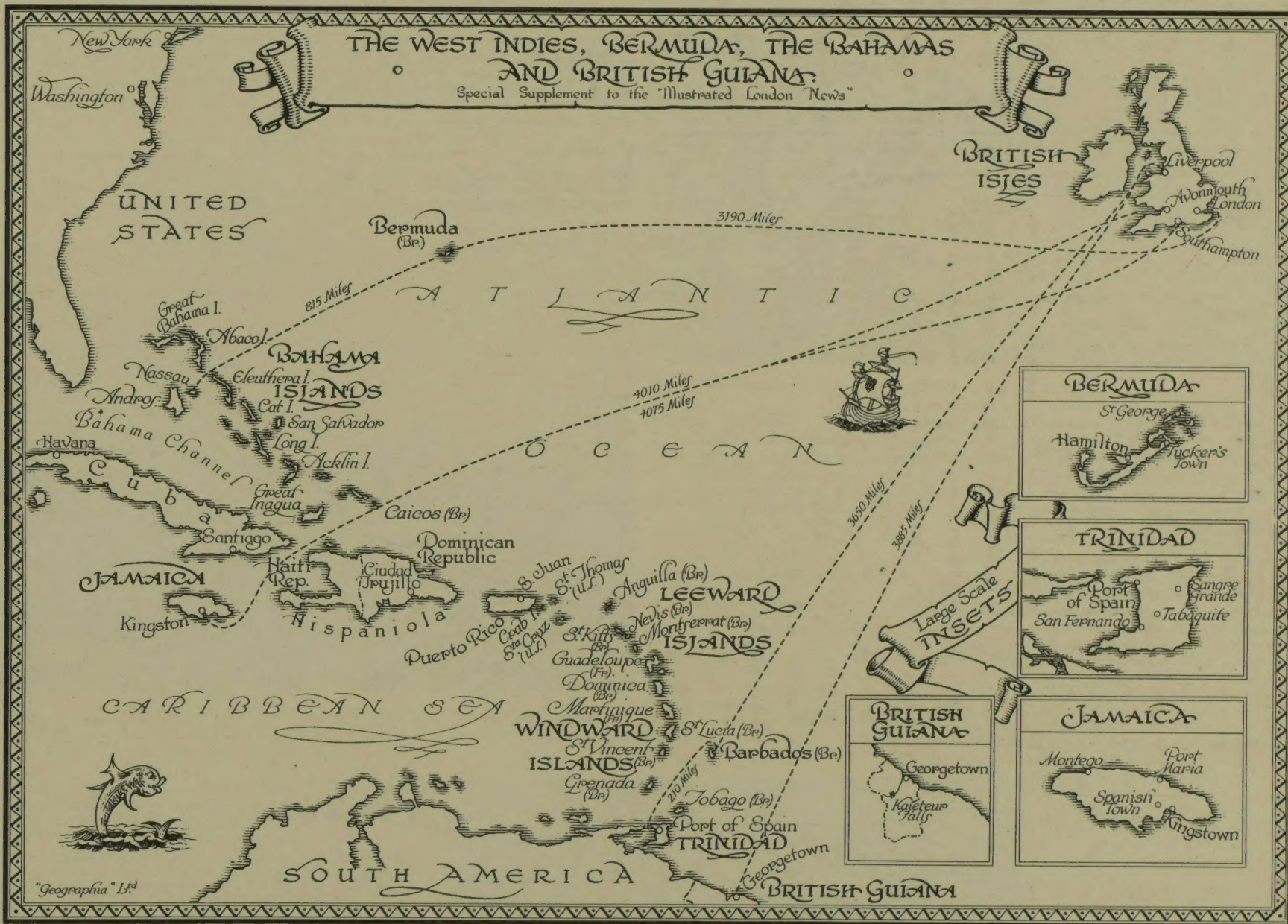
SUNSET OVER "THE ISLANDS": A TRINIDAD HOLIDAY RESORT.

FOREWORD: By SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
AUTHOR OF "THE POCKET GUIDE TO THE WEST INDIES."

THIS Supplement of "The Illustrated London News" is devoted to the British West Indies, using that name in its widest sense, collectively the oldest portion of our Colonial Empire. At this season of the year, increasingly large numbers of people turn their thoughts on the British West Indies. Many plan to revisit them and to benefit once more from the opportunities they afford for health and recreation under ideal conditions; others to enjoy these advantages for the first time. If any word of mine will carry weight with those as yet undecided, may I from personal experience recommend such a visit? The islands most frequented by visitors have during recent years made great advances in the provision for their comfort. Excellent hotels and ample facilities for indulging in bathing, fishing, tennis, golf, and other outdoor sports, amid luxuriant, tropical scenery and under equable and healthy climatic conditions, ensure a holiday unsurpassable elsewhere within the same range of Home. To others, again, the British West Indies will be of interest owing to the importance and great variety of their natural products and the opportunities they afford for the expansion of Empire trade. To all visitors and to other readers, whatever their interests may be, this admirably produced Supplement cannot fail to be of great interest and value.



A ROMANTIC SCENE ON THE SHORES OF TRINIDAD.



A DECORATIVE CHART OF THE SUNNY WEST INDIES, WITH (INSET) MAPS OF SOME OF THE ISLANDS, AND OF BRITISH GUIANA.



WEST INDIAN SPORT: THE "WHALE FISHERIES," BEQUIA ISLAND, WINDWARD ISLANDS—A CENTRE FOR FISHING.



SUN-WARMED SANDS AND CRYSTAL-CLEAR WATERS: A TYPICAL STRETCH OF BEACH ON THE ISLAND OF TOBAGO.

JAMAICA — THE LOVELY "ISLE OF SPRINGS."

THE fall of the leaf and ever-shortening hours of daylight, remind one that autumn is already here, and that, all too soon, the dark and dreary days of winter will be with us, when those who can do so will be seeking sunshine overseas. Nowhere will they find it in greater abundance than among the beautiful British West Indian isles, of which Jamaica is the largest, besides being one of the most lovely tropical isles in the world. Moreover, it possesses this great charm: that one-half of its area of 4450 square miles has an altitude of 1000 ft., and over one-tenth of it is between 2000 and 3000 ft., whilst there are mountain peaks much higher, the highest reaching a height of 7388 ft., the highest point in the British West Indies; so that the island affords almost every variety of scenery, ranging from tropical beach to almost Alpine heights.

The coast is one of great beauty, deeply indented, with many a delightful bay; guarded by lofty headlands, and sheltered from rough seas by coral reefs. Long stretches of flat, sandy beach, fringed with tall palms, alternate with a rocky shore, crowned with commanding cliffs clad in a mantle of green. Inland are level stretches and tracts of undulating country of great fertility, teeming with tropical produce—plantations of bananas, coconuts, and sugar-cane, orchards of oranges, limes, and grape-fruit.

There are gardens where cacao, ginger, and allspice grow. There are wide upland plains and rolling downs



A PICTURESQUE CORNER OF JAMAICA: TYPICAL SCENERY AMONG THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, WHERE MOUNTAIN STREAMS POUR ALONG WOODED RAVINES TO THE PLAINS BELOW.

Photograph by E. E. Long.



THE BEAUTY OF JAMAICA: A STRETCH OF IMPRESSIVE COASTAL SCENERY BETWEEN KINGSTON AND PORT MORANT, IN THE SOUTH OF THE ISLAND.

Photograph by Canadian National Steamships.

flanked with high hills. There are noble mountain ranges with deep valleys between, luxuriantly clothed with trees, shrub and fern, and here and there splashed white, in flowering time, with the fragrant blossom of the coffee plant; while, far below, clear waters pour over a rocky bed, to broaden out into rivers in the distant lowlands. And there are great forests, mostly among the hills, where fine trees flourish—cedar and satinwood, rosewood and logwood, ebony and mahogany, and, loftiest of all, the giant cotton-tree, together with graceful palms. Glorious colouring is seen in the star-apple's golden bronze, the pale blue of the lignum-vitæ, the anatta's rosy tint, and the portulaca's purple, with the trailing orchid's vivid and varying hue.

Its splendid climate is as great an asset to Jamaica as its magnificent scenery. Although it lies within the tropics, it experiences no great heat—the average annual highest temperature at sea-level is 87°5', with a minimum of 70° and a mean of 78°8'—the warmth of the coastal lands being tempered by cooling breezes which blow in from the sea towards the central mountains during the daytime, whilst at night a cool air current descends from the mountains to the sea. At hill resorts inland, the climate is generally that of an average English summer day, with nights that are deliciously cool, and higher up in the mountains, while the days are pleasant enough, it is distinctly chilly at night. The daily range of temperature is slight. During the winter months (from November to March) the rainfall is light, sunshine is abundant, a cooler wind—the North-East Trade—prevails, and the air has a lower degree of humidity, and thus is more bracing. Sunny days and brilliant, starlit nights combine to make a winter holiday in Jamaica an ever-to-be-remembered joy!

It is the excellent Jamaican climate which makes outdoor life so enjoyable and favours sport, particularly that of bathing, for which Jamaica is far-famed. It has splendid white sandy beaches, gently shelving to the sea, the water is clear and warm, and the mean tidal range is eight inches

interest; the former in Jamaica's rich moth life, and fine butterflies, the prize amongst them being *P. homerus*; the latter amongst the beautiful Jamaican birds—parrots, black- and yellow-billed, blue quits, sweet-voiced solitaires, palm warblers, long-tailed humming-birds, golden swallows, tinkling grackles, Jamaica todies, with their backs of bright green, crimson throats, and red bills, and many other most attractive forms of bird-life. Nor need there be any fear of roaming through

only, so that a good depth of water is available always, whilst sun-bathing, indulged in gradually, is most enjoyable. Good golf and tennis are to be found in many parts of the island. There is riding, also yachting, and the angler can obtain fine sport with tarpon, snook, snapper, jack, barracuda, mullet, and drummer; and as for shooting, there are various kinds of wild pigeon, partridge, plover, snipe, teal, and duck. The entomologist and ornithologist will find much of

his fourth and last voyage, and remained for upwards of a year, kindly treated by the natives, until assistance came. Curiously enough, it was nearby, at Ocho Rios, that Ysassi, head of the Spanish forces, surrendered to Admirals Penn and Venables, who had been sent from England by Cromwell to capture Jamaica. By the year 1658, the Spaniards had been expelled from the island completely, and though it has remained British ever since, Jamaica witnessed stirring times during the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the buccaneers made Port Royal, its chief town, their headquarters, and the French, under du Casse, invaded the island, being driven back by the Jamaica Militia.

Kingston, the capital and chief port of Jamaica, has a magnificent situation on Kingston Harbour, a splendid sheet of water, protected seawards by a long sand-spit known as the Palisadoes, at the sea-end of which are picturesque old forts, where Nelson once was in command,



THE MOUNTAINS OF THE JAMAICAN INTERIOR: A VIEW, TAKEN FROM MOUNT DIAVOLO, OF THE HEIGHTS NOT FAR FROM MONEAGUE.

Photograph by Canadian National Steamships.



A PLEASANCE WITHIN A PLEASANT ISLE: THE BEAUTIFUL HOPE BOTANIC GARDENS, A FEW MILES NORTH OF KINGSTON, GIVING A FINE VIEW OF THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Photograph by Duberly and Son.

and which, together with a few old wooden buildings, represent all that is left of Port Royal, destroyed by an earthquake in 1692. Kingston is a modern, well-built town, with a good water supply, electric light, and a telephone system, motor-buses, tramways and taxis, and up-to-date shops. It is situated in one of the driest parts of Jamaica, with the Blue Mountains and some of the finest scenery in the island comparatively near at hand; and is especially attractive as a centre for visitors. There are several good hotels, the most modern of which is the Constant Spring Hotel, a ten-minute drive by taxi from Kingston, which stands in its own delightful grounds of 165 acres, some 600 ft. above sea-level, and very near to the lower ranges of the Blue Mountains. It has its own 18-hole golf course, which is considered to be the finest in the British West Indies, tennis courts, and a swimming-pool. In this charming neighbourhood, too, is situated the Manor House Hotel, with attractive gardens, another desirable place of residence. Both these hotels are near to the race-course and polo ground at Knutsford Park, the Liguanea Club golf course, the beautiful Hope Botanic Gardens, and to Government House.

Kingston has several restaurants, where one is always sure of a good "Planter's Punch" cocktail, made with fine old Jamaica rum from the House of Myers; the Jamaica Club; and the Institute of Jamaica, which contains a library, museum and art gallery. The Ward Theatre stages plays by touring companies and local amateurs, there are several picture theatres, and two good dance clubs. There is excellent sea-bathing at the Bournemouth Club, horse-racing and polo at Knutsford Park, and yachting—the Royal Jamaica Yacht Club, of which his Excellency

(Continued overleaf.)



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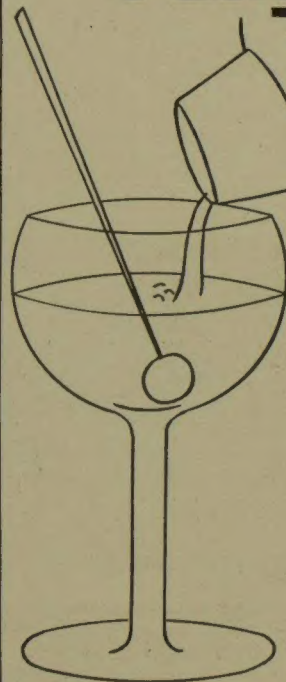
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(Continued)

the Governor is Commodore, has its headquarters in Kingston. A Government-owned railway connects Kingston with both the north-eastern and north-western ends of the island, having a length of 210 miles, and communication between all the principal towns and health resorts in Jamaica and Kingston is further assured by the good motor roads, of which the total mileage is over 4000. Attractive motor-tours to the Blue Mountains, the Gorge

memorial to Admiral Rodney, commemorating his decisive defeat of de Grasse in 1782.

Jamaica's leading seaside resort, after Kingston, is Montego Bay, situated most picturesquely on a fine bay, behind which rise high hills. The bathing, from a gently shelving beach of white sand, in clear, smooth water, protected from rough seas by coral reefs, is perfect, and both sea and sun-bathing can be enjoyed to the full, under the most modern conditions, thanks to the excellent amenities

provided by the Doctor's Cave Bathing Club. Montego Bay has good hotels, a country club, with tennis, a 9-hole golf course, and boating; and it is a good centre for exploring the wild tract of wooded limestone hills known as the "Cockpit Country," where the Arawaks lived in stalactitic caves, and where

as Mount Diavolo, and has an elevation of 1200 ft. Near Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest falls in Jamaica, where the water plunges over the rocks in a series of silvery cascades between banks thickly clad with tree and shrub and fern, and not far from here, on the sea shore, Dunn's River, a small mountain stream, pours adown the green carpeted cliff over smooth terraces of stone, to the golden sands below—such a bath as one might visualise in Fairyland!

The tourist attractions of a country are never complete without a spa, and Jamaica possesses this in the Milk River Baths, some fifty-two miles from Kingston, where there are thermal saline springs, very rich in radio-activity, which are considered by medical authorities to have a high therapeutic value. The water issues direct from crevices in the rock into the baths, with a flow of 345,000 gallons per day, and up-to-date accommodation for visitors has been provided recently under Government auspices, with a view to obtaining for Milk River Baths the popularity they deserve. They are on the Milk River, a distance of some two-and-a-half miles from the sea, which is an enjoyable little trip by boat, through charming scenery; there is good fishing in the river for mullet and calipeva—the "Jamaica salmon"; and shooting. An interesting fisherman's village is nearby—at Farquhar Bay; surf-bathing is available at Carlisle Bay, about sixteen miles off.



MONTEGO BAY, KNOWN AS THE "LIDO OF JAMAICA": A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE FINE BUILDING OF THE DOCTOR'S CAVE BATHING CLUB IN THE CENTRE.

Photograph, West India Committee.

of the Rio Cobre, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Moneague, and other beautiful districts in the island are arranged from Kingston by the John Crook motor service, a thoroughly safe and reliable transport system. Visitors to Jamaica will also find in Kingston, at the Official Tourist Bureau, in Barry Street, which is under the auspices of the Jamaica Tourist Trade Development Board, advice and assistance regarding any arrangements they may wish to make.

Not far from Kingston is Spanish Town, the old capital of the island, and, visiting it by motor, one passes the fine huge old Silk Cotton Tree immortalised by the author of "Tom Cringle's Log," and by the historic Ferry Inn, which was once a very popular house of refreshment, being half-way between Spanish Town and Kingston. King's House, in Spanish Town, destroyed by fire in 1925, was once the residence of the Governors of Jamaica. The red-brick Cathedral, St. Catherine's, is one of the three oldest ecclesiastical buildings in the West Indies, and is quite a British Valhalla. In Spanish Town, too, is a splendid

the famous Maroons put up their last fight against British rule, whilst the town itself, an old one, still boasts an old slave "lock-up" and a house in which Nelson once stayed.

Chief of the hill resorts inland is Mandeville, just over 2000 feet above sea-level. It has a charming all-the-year-round climate, and is laid out very prettily, with good hotels and guest houses, tennis, and a 9-hole golf course, and is an admirable centre for excursions; whilst sea-bathing can be had at Alligator Pond, about twenty miles distant. Another delightful inland resort is Moneague, which is not far from the high peak of Jamaica's central range of mountains known



A NOTED BEAUTY SPOT ON JAMAICA'S NORTH COAST: DUNN'S RIVER, WHERE THE WATER FALLS FROM THE CLIFF OVER TERRACES TO THE SANDS BELOW.

Photograph by E. E. Long.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN JAMAICA.

RECOVERY from trade depression, which has afflicted Jamaica, in common with other countries, in recent years, is now well on the way. The export trade returns for 1935 show a value of £3,838,933, including re-exports, an increase of £619,861 over the 1934 figures. Bananas still contribute the largest share of the exports, amounting in value to £2,174,406, and being 59.1 per cent. of the total trade. Stems shipped last year amounted to 20,379,326, as against 15,974,906 in 1934, of which over 90 per cent. went direct to the United Kingdom and Canada, though a considerable proportion of these shipments finds its way ultimately to Continental markets. Prospects for the current year, owing to drought, followed by a "norther," and the effect of the tail end of two hurricanes last year, are not quite so bright.

Unrefined sugar came second on the list, with a value of £558,464, which was £110,304 better than 1934: most of it went to Canada, Jamaica's chief market for sugar. Sugar is now controlled by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, by which it is pooled and sold, and there is greater efficiency in its cultivation, and in factory work. Crops on estates run on modern lines which once yielded 12 to 18 tons, now yield 50 to 70 tons per acre! Government controls local retail prices, and sugar estates now obtain the full benefit of the local market. Rum totalled £149,998, an improvement on 1934 figures. This product also is controlled by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, both as regards production and marketing, so that the supply shall not exceed the demand, and to prevent price-cutting in order to dispose of surplus stocks.

Coffee, third on the exports list, with a value of £155,464, showed a decline in price of £12,639, although the quantity shipped amounted to 461,143 lb. more. The low prices of this product are expected to improve this season. Logwood and its extracts rank fourth, with a value of £126,565; and coconuts fifth, in exports, with a value of £91,187, or slightly less than last year's figures. The crop this year is expected to be short by 20 to 25 per cent. due to last autumn's storms. Kingston has four

factories manufacturing edible oil from local coconuts, which form a pool, on a quota basis, and quantity and prices are adhered to strictly, to improve the position of the producer. There is a Coconut Growers' Association.

There was a drop in pimento production, from 12,150,678 lb. in 1934, to 8,947,863 lb., and a fall in value of £15,623;



ROYAL INTEREST IN JAMAICA'S COMMERCE: H.M. THE KING VISITING THE SECTIONS OF JAMAICA AND TRINIDAD AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR HELD AT OLYMPIA EARLY THIS YEAR.

but ginger showed an increase of 484,318 lb., and £5359 in value, whilst oranges jumped from the 1934 figures of 78,555 boxes, with a value of £32,572, to 143,597 boxes, valued at £56,625, large exports going to Canada and New Zealand.

Cocoa also had an increase in production, of 639,295 lb., but grape fruit, on the other hand, suffered a severe set-back, falling from the 1934 figures of 16,736,562 fruits, valued at £78,370, to 8,716,631 fruits, with a value of £47,170. Cultivation is increasing, however, and Jamaica is now also placing limes on the London market, in the hope of cultivating a demand in this country for a lime drink, in the place of one of lemon, the former, it is claimed, being far more refreshing.

Jamaica's tobacco crop, for cigars, was slightly bigger than that of 1934. There is a demand at present, in London, for Jamaican leaf tobacco, but the crop is short this year, as a result of the five-months' drought which preceded the heavy rains between May and June. A large export trade, principally for cigar-making, in the United Kingdom, is being developed, and the Government have obtained the services of an expert to guide the growing and curing of tobacco, for the furtherance of the industry. Jamaica has now become the largest exporter of Empire-produced honey to Great Britain, and hopes are entertained that it will become a major Jamaican industry. Sisal growing and rope-making are now carried on in the Colony, and three factories supply the somewhat restricted market for cordage.

Jamaica now has a population of well over a million, and its spending power is derived from the proceeds of its valuable exports of tropical fruits and products. The total volume of imports into Jamaica for 1935 amounted in value to £5,009,906, compared with £4,777,069, in 1934, and £4,367,843, in 1933. The United Kingdom led, with £1,954,897; followed by the U.S.A., with £879,943; Canada, £794,177; Trinidad, £262,882; Newfoundland, £115,301; Germany, £95,673; and Japan, £83,107. The biggest drop was in the trade with Japan, which amounted to £205,519 in 1934, and the largest rise was in trade with the United Kingdom, which accounted for 50.3 per cent. of the imports, as against 39.2 per cent. in 1934. Trade with the Empire also increased, from 69.1 per cent., to 71.6 per cent. Cotton piece-goods again headed the list of imports, with a total value of £433,273 (£347,831 went from the U.K.), and then, in order of importance—motor spirit, £158,904; agricultural machinery, £154,146; hardware, £149,376; motor-cars, £141,940; boots, shoes, etc., £133,890; silk manufactures, £117,339; and fuel oil, £106,501. The principal foodstuffs imported into Jamaica are wheat flour, with a total of £357,701, of which £82,283 went from the United Kingdom; dried salted fish, £186,814; rice, £149,075; and condensed milk, £104,114. The revenue from import duties, it is interesting to note, for the first time since the year 1931, exceeded the million mark.



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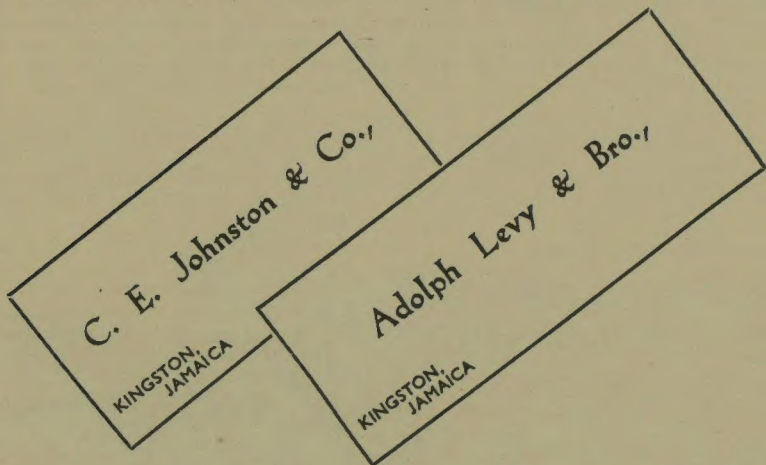
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THE DELIGHTFUL BATHING BEACHES OF BARBADOS.

BARBADOS prides itself—and very rightly—on its bathing beaches, of which it has many, and excellent ones. The island is only slightly larger than the Isle of Wight, but there is considerable variety in its coastal scenery. Along its western and south-western coast you will find delightful stretches of golden sand bordering peaceful little bays, with a level, palm-fringed plain beyond which, the prevailing wind during the winter months being north-east, the water is always smooth; and, since the shore slopes gently to the sea, bathing is perfectly safe. The north-eastern and south-eastern coasts, on the other hand, have high cliffs and a rocky shore, where giant ocean rollers lash themselves against huge boulders and break in masses of foam. Shorewards,

watch the return of the fishing fleet, of quite small boats, negro-manned, laden with the catch. There are many tennis clubs in and around Bridgetown; the Rockley Golf and Country Club has a sporting nine-hole course with a fine situation amongst low hills, and a large and up-to-date club-house; and one can drive by car over good roads to almost any part of the island.

Barbados is hilly in



A TYPICAL BARBADOS BATHING BEACH: SEA, SAND, AND WAVING PALMS IN A LOVELY STRETCH OF SOUTHERN COASTAL SCENERY.



ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE BATHING BEACHES OF BARBADOS: THE PIER AND BUILDINGS OF THE AQUATIC CLUB, ON CARLISLE BAY, NEAR BRIDGETOWN.

however, are sandy coves, where the surf-bathing is glorious, and the wind, straight in from the Atlantic, bracing and health-giving. I remember days there when the brilliant sunshine, the tang of the sea, and the strong, cool breeze made me think of bathing in the summer-time at Bournemouth or Eastbourne—at its best.

It is its splendid climate which helps so much to make the bathing beaches of Barbados so attractive. It lies right out in the Atlantic, by far the most westerly of the West Indian isles, with no land between it and the shores of the Old World, and thus it receives the full benefit of the healthful north-east trade-wind which blows regularly in that latitude between December and May and enables the visitor to this charming island to enjoy to the utmost its abundant sunshine; for the temperature by day is never excessive and at night it is deliciously cool, and one is always ready for a dance, or a stroll in the moonlight along the beach. Rainfall is slight, and the geological formation of the island is such that its porous rock soon absorbs moisture, with a consequent low degree of humidity; whilst the sea temperature is so agreeable—an average of 72°—that one can spend hours in the water with no ill-effects. I have done so often, and sun-bathing on Barbados beaches is one of the most delightful of West Indian experiences.

The finest bathing in Barbados is quite near to Bridgetown, the island's capital, where one disembarks. On a gentle curve of Carlisle Bay, amid shady trees, and with a fine, long stretch of sand sloping gradually seawards, the Barbados Aquatic Club has its headquarters, with accommodation for bathers on a luxurious scale, and a pier with a pavilion at the end, where there is a dance and cinema hall, and an open-air, but covered, lounge in which bathers and onlookers can sit and enjoy the amenities of an excellent restaurant and bar. Only those who have enjoyed it know how well a rum swizzle goes down after a good swim! Nearby in the bay there is a good deal of boating and yachting, whose devotees make the club their temporary headquarters and add to the fun; and altogether the Barbados Aquatic Club, which is open by night as well as by day, is a most up-to-date institution—certainly one of the smartest of its kind in the West Indies.

There is good surf-bathing at Crane, on the south-eastern, and at Bathsheba, on the north-eastern coast. As for other forms of sport, near to the Aquatic Club is the Royal Yacht Club of Barbados; excellent sea-fishing is available for barracuda, dolphin, kingfish, mullet, and other varieties, and flying-fish are caught in such numbers off the coast of Barbados as to form one of the specialities of the breakfast-table: it is a very interesting sight to



THE MARINE HOTEL, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS: THE ENTRANCE; AND A SECTION OF THE FINE GROUNDS.—[Photograph by S. J. Hayward.]

but here and there are isolated groves of mahogany, cedar, and casuarina, and clumps of palms. The fields of waving sugar-cane, when the plant is in bloom, with long and feathery cream-coloured plumes, are very pleasing, and the sight of windmills, still used for power on some of the smaller estates, and its good cultivation, give the landscape an aspect which has won for it the title of "Little England."

Barbados is very proud of the fact that the crew of a British vessel, the *Olive Blossom*, took possession of the island as long ago as 1605, though the first settlement was not effected until 1626; but from that time onwards the Union Jack has flown continuously over the island, and the only fighting



A CHARMING RURAL SCENE IN BARBADOS: A PLANTER'S HOUSE (RIGHT); AND (LEFT) THE HOMESTEADS OF NEGRO WORKERS.

during the Civil War, Barbados declared for King Charles, and Cromwell sent a fleet of seven ships of war to subdue it! Irish and Scottish rebels were sent to Barbados to work as slaves in the sugar plantations, the latter in particular, after the rising of '45; and in a wild and rugged tract of the island between Mount Hillaby, its highest point, 1100 ft., and Bathsheba, on the coast, one still meets with descendants of these unfortunate Highlanders. It is a tribute to the climate of Barbados that as long ago as 1751 it was

so conveniently for the bathing at the Aquatic Club and golf at the Rockley, with a good dancing-floor and orchestra and a first-class bar, the Marine is the most popular rendezvous in the island.

From Bridgetown a railway runs across the island and along the north-east coast, ending at St. Andrews, north of Mt. Hillaby, which enables one to visit Hackleton's Cliff, a wild and rugged part of the coast, and the little seaside resort of Bathsheba, and affords charming glimpses of sugar plantations and the quaint little homesteads of the negroes who work on them.

And then by road one can see Speightstown, once a port with an important trade with Bristol; its very old church, and Denmark Fort; Hole Town, where the crew of the *Olive Blossom* landed; Porters Wood, with its curious swimming-bath and its wild monkeys; the stalactites in Cole's Cave; the quaint little fishing village of Oistin's; Lord's Castle, an extraordinary planter's mansion of Georgian times; and what one would scarcely expect to find in a far-off West Indian isle, the tomb of Ferdinando Palaeologus, a descendant of Constantine XI., Palaeologus, the last Emperor of the Byzantines!



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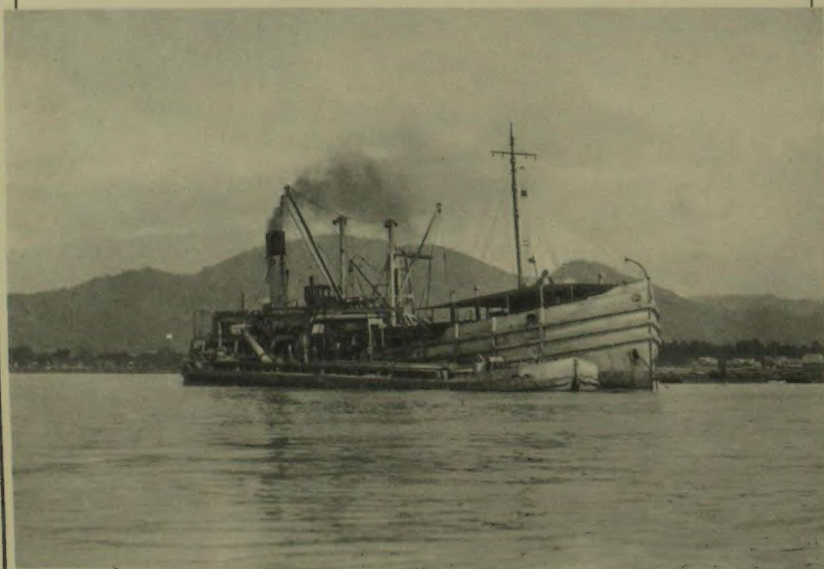
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD: THE PROVISION OF WHARFAGE.

VISITORS to Trinidad, arriving at Port of Spain, are accustomed to being anchored three miles from the shore and transferring into smaller boats to complete the journey. Sometimes, during the summer months, sudden squalls have made this trip memorable. Loading and discharging cargo by this lighterage system has certain easily imagined drawbacks. Although rough weather has never brought business to an absolute standstill, delays are frequent and at best the method is slow and clumsy. Besides, Trinidad's trade is growing potentially, and provision has to be made for heavier and more frequent traffic in the future. In order to enable ocean-going vessels to lie alongside, therefore, it was decided to dredge an approach channel 30 ft. below low water leading to a wide basin in front of a new wharf wall. This channel, when



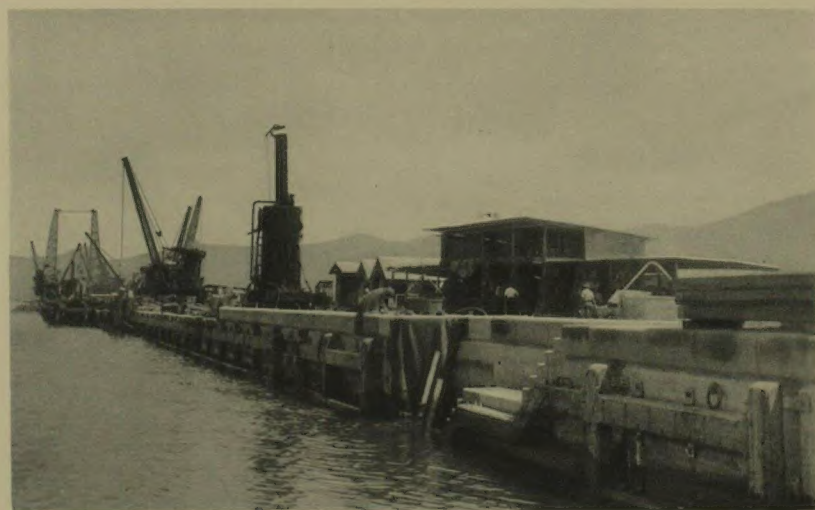
PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PICTURESQUE HARBOUR WHICH IS NOW BEING PROVIDED WITH NEW FACILITIES THAT WILL BENEFIT BOTH VISITING TOURISTS AND SHIPPERS.

Photograph, West India Committee.

the whole scheme is finished towards the end of 1938, will be over a hundred yards wide and about two miles long. It will be absolutely straight, and ships entering by night will be guided by a pair of lights on the shore, fixed on towers on the centre line of the channel, the sides of which will be clearly marked by beacon lights mounted on greenheart stages at intervals.

When ships arrive at the new wharf, they will be right alongside the railway. Five large steel sheds will accommodate cargo, and the wharf wall itself will be over half a mile in length. It is made of mass concrete, locked between two rows of steel piling. These steel trenches are driven in first in sections of about a hundred yards each, and are then filled in with the concrete. The convenience of this new wharf and deep basin in which large boats can safely manoeuvre is obvious, but there is also the factor of development at work. Although a large area of the forest lands have been wisely reserved by the Government to serve as windbreaks and to conserve rainfall, there is still a considerable acreage of the colony open for development. The oilfields are rich and growing, and they lie close to the sea, and may presently catch up and challenge the supremacy of agriculture as the main export. With this increase of exports there follows, naturally, an increase of imports, of which over 50 per cent. come from the British Empire, in spite of the geographical advantage of the U.S.A., who supply a considerable proportion of manufactured imports.

This steady increase of output and prosperity was fast becoming too much for the old methods of handling cargo, and was the basic reason for the decision to strengthen the colony with this new wharfage. During the process of dredging the channel and basin, the contract for which is sublet to the Nash Company, over six million cubic yards of mud, clay, and sand will have been removed. About two-thirds of this is taken out to deep water and dumped out of harm's way. The other



HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS TO ENABLE PORT OF SPAIN TO COPE WITH THE EVER INCREASING BUSINESS OF TRINIDAD: A CONCRETE WHARF BEING CONSTRUCTED BY MESSRS. EDMUND NUTTALL, OF LONDON.

one-third is deposited into an area of 140 acres of reclaimed land behind the new wharf wall, where the land will be of great value for building, and the cost will soon be recouped. Mud, sand, and clay from the sea-bottom are brought up by the bucket method and loaded into barges. The barges are brought alongside the reclamation vessel, where powerful suction-pumps empty them and drive the contents through pipes to the area to be reclaimed behind the wall.

The total traffic in cargo at present, including exports and imports, is 300,000 tons per annum, the chief exports being, of course, sugar and cocoa. With this new equipment it will be interesting to see what advance is made in traffic. In any case, operating costs will be lowered, and visitors will be saved considerable inconvenience. This work is under the general direction of the Crown Agents for the Colonies to the designs, and under the supervision, of Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan Lee. Messrs. Edmund Nuttall, Sons and Co. (London), Ltd., are carrying out the contract, and the whole wharfage has been so laid out that it can be easily and economically extended if an increase in traffic demands.

TRINIDAD'S TROPIC CHARM.

THE tropic beauty of Trinidad greets you long before your vessel drops anchor in the open roadstead before the capital—Port of Spain. All along its northern coast is a lofty range of mountains, the foot-hills of which, forest-clad, run down to the sea and form bold cliffs, with here and there small, sandy bays of wondrous charm, into which mountain streams pour from the heights above. Passing between the westernmost end of this range and some rocky islets—great masses of limestone, hundreds of feet in height, gleaming green with luxuriant vegetation almost from the water's edge to the summit—through a narrow channel,



TROPICAL COASTAL SCENERY OF TRINIDAD: THE ROAD FROM PORT OF SPAIN LEADING TO MACQUERIE AND TETERON BAY.—(Photograph by the West India Committee.)

one of the *Bocas del Dragón*, or Dragon's Mouths, so termed by the old-time mariners of Spain, you come to other isles, of a softer beauty, some so tiny as to form but little oases of vivid green amidst wide waters of sapphire; whilst shorewards stretches an emerald plain, fringed with golden sands and flanked with noble ranges of hills, beyond which rise majestic mountains, and, in the distance westwards, the misty outline of the Venezuelan mainland is seen.

Such is the picturesque approach to Port of Spain, a fine city, with wide and straight thoroughfares, spacious squares, large public buildings, up-to-date shops—



ONE OF THE FINE BATHING BEACHES OF TRINIDAD: MACQUERIE BAY, A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COVE ON THE NORTHERN COAST.—(Photograph by the West India Committee.)

Stephens' Stores in Port of Spain are the equivalent of Harrods or Barkers in London—electric light and tramways, a good water supply, and sanitary service. Its pretty suburbs, with fine, well-shaded roads and handsome residences, in gardens gay with flowers, cluster about a magnificent grassy stretch of ground known as the Savannah and Queen's Park, which faces the mountains to the north, of which there is a splendid view, and is studded with fine large trees. It has a racecourse and recreation grounds, and the walks around and across it are delightful; on its northern side Government House stands, amid beautiful grounds, and adjoining



A BEAUTY SPOT ON THE ISLAND OF TOBAGO: THE SMALL TOWN OF CHARLOTTEVILLE NESTLING AMID TREES ON THE HILLSIDE, ON MAN-OF-WAR BAY.

Photograph by the West India Committee.

are the lovely Botanic Gardens, so rapturously described in Kingsley's "At Last"; whilst on its southern border is the Queen's Park Hotel, the largest and best-known of the hotels of Trinidad.

Trinidad differs from all of the other islands of the British West Indies, in that it is far more cosmopolitan. The last of the islands to come under British rule, after capture from the Spanish in 1797, it has always retained a large foreign white element, French and Spanish in the main, and its coloured population is made up of East Indians, both Moslem and Hindu, and West Indian Negroes, with

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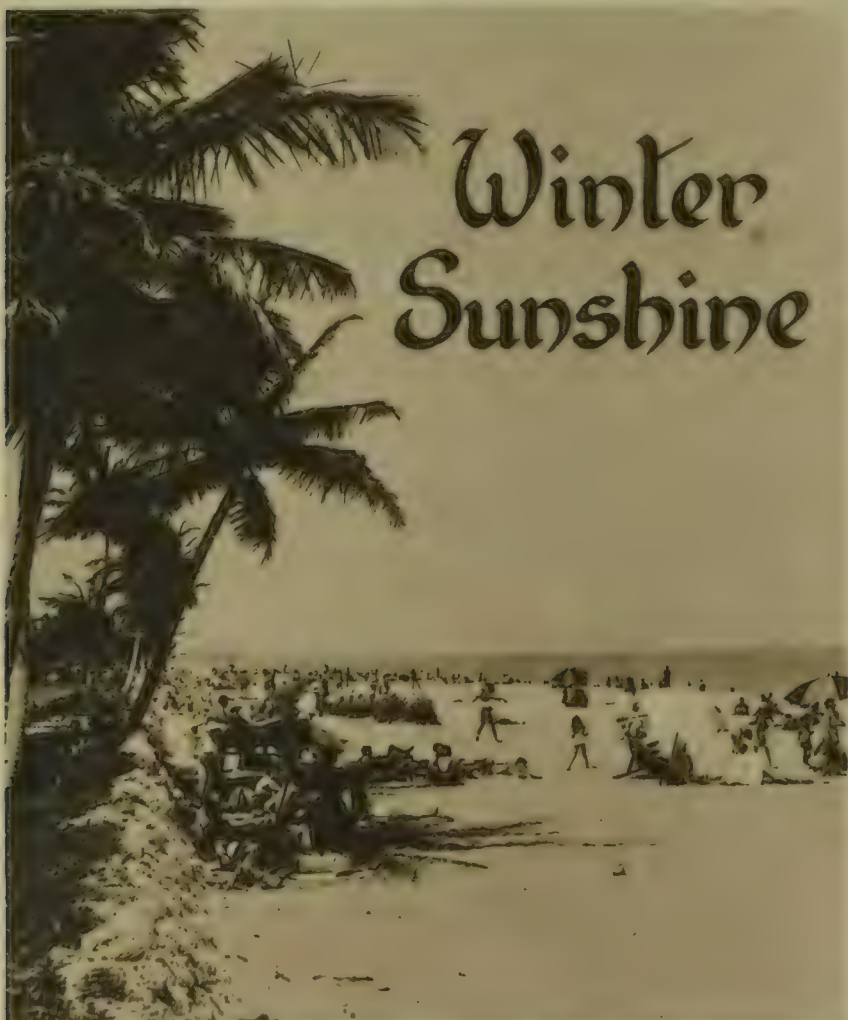
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a few Chinese. It offers almost every variety of tropical scenery, and has extremely fertile lands, teeming with plantations of sugar-cane, coffee, coconuts, cacao, and other products of the tropics. There are also extensive oil-fields, picturesquely set amongst forests of virgin growth, where flourish valuable timber trees. Bird life is extremely colourful and abundant; Trinidad is known as "The Land of the Humming Bird." In the extreme south is the world-famed Pitch Lake, three miles in circumference, with pitch deposits hundreds of feet in depth, known in the days of Raleigh, and now shipped abroad in vast quantities for road-making, from a jetty named Brighton Pier!

Port of Spain is an ideal centre for the tourist bent on exploring Trinidad. Situated near the mountains, it has a climate during the winter months which is never excessively hot in the daytime, and is refreshingly cool at night, with little rain; and whilst it offers such amenities as good hotels, "movies," a carnival (on Shrove Tuesday), very hospitable clubs, and sport in the form of golf, tennis, bathing and yachting, it is within reach of all the beauty spots and interesting places in the island. Owing to the excellence of the road system in Trinidad, and its extent, these can be visited by motor-car from Port of Spain by day, the night being spent at one's hotel in the capital. In this manner one can see the lovely scenery of the Maraval Valley; the island's most beautiful waterfall at Maracas; the Blue Basin at Diego Martin; bathe at Macquerie or Balandra Bay; visit the oil-fields and the Pitch Lake, and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at St. Augustine—in short, see all there is to see, and enjoy it thoroughly. Some visitors to Trinidad find time for a visit to neighbouring Tobago, said to be the island Defoe had in mind when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." Mountainous, with fertile valleys and magnificent scenery, and with a unique bird sanctuary—for birds of paradise, introduced into the island by the late Sir William Ingram—Tobago is an ideal spot for a restful holiday well off the beaten track.



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HOW TO TRAVEL TO THE WEST INDIES, THE BAHAMAS, AND BERMUDA.

MANY lines, British and foreign, have direct services, these days, to the West Indies, the Bahamas, and Bermuda, so that it is quite an easy matter to reach those lands of winter sunshine. A very popular line, with fortnightly sailings from Avonmouth direct to Kingston, Jamaica, is Fyffes Line; which also has sailings to Jamaica via Bermuda, and issues tickets for the round voyage, to either Kingston (Jamaica) or Bermuda, which include the cost of a stay in a hotel ashore in either place. Fyffes Line also has a frequent service of cargo steamers, carrying passengers, to Jamaica, and sailing from Liverpool, Swansea, and Avonmouth. Another direct weekly service to Kingston is that of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Line; and the North Coast Pacific Service, which is operated jointly by the Royal Mail and Holland-America Lines, is a fortnightly service from London to Bermuda and Kingston.

The Pacific Line has a regular service of steamers to Bermuda, Nassau (Bahamas), and Kingston (Jamaica); and triangular tours are arranged by the



DUE TO LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON ON JANUARY 25 FOR A CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES:
THE ROYAL MAIL LINER "ATLANTIS" LYING AT ANCHOR OFF TENERIFFE.

Photograph by Royal Mail Line.

Pacific Line to Bermuda, by the Furness-Bermuda Line to New York, and by the North Atlantic Line to the United Kingdom. Yet another travel track to Nassau and Bermuda, and a very pleasant one, is provided by travel to New York in the Cunard White Star *Queen Mary*, and other Transatlantic liners of that service, connecting there with regular weekly sailings for Nassau and Bermuda.

Cruises to the West Indies have been very popular for several years past, and this season opportunities for visiting the islands in this manner are provided by the Cunard White Star Line, in the *Laconia*, of 20,000 tons, which is leaving Liverpool on Jan. 26, and Southampton on Jan. 27, for Las Palmas, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Curaçao (Dutch West Indies), La Guaira (Venezuela), Grenada (Windward Islands), Trinidad (Port of Spain and Brighton—for the Pitch Lake), Barbados, Madeira, and Lisbon, returning to



A CUNARD WHITE STAR LINER AT A PICTURESQUE PORT OF CALL ON A CRUISE
TO THE WEST INDIES: THE VESSEL LYING AT ANCHOR IN THE BEAUTIFUL HARBOUR
OF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

Photograph by Cunard White Star, Ltd.

Southampton on March 13. The Cunard White Star liner *Franconia* (20,000 tons) also touches the West Indies on a world cruise which starts from New York on Jan. 7, and proceeds to South American, South African, Indian, Malayan, Chinese and Japanese ports by way of the Panama Canal, calling at Port of Spain in Trinidad.

A fine West Indies cruise is that by the *Atlantis*, of the Royal Mail Line, which leaves Southampton on Jan. 25, and, after calls at Casablanca and Las Palmas, proceeds to Barbados, and then to Grenada, Trinidad (Port of Spain and Brighton), La Guaira, Cristobal (for the Panama Canal), Kingston, Santiago (Cuba), Georgetown (Cayman Islands), Havana, Miami (Florida), Nassau (Bahamas), Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Antigua (Leeward Islands), and Madeira, returning to Southampton on March 20. The Canadian Pacific Line also have cruises to the West Indies by the *Duchess of Richmond*, from Southampton, on Jan. 19 (49 days); and from Liverpool, by the *Duchess of Atholl*, on Feb. 18 (32 days); while the Lamport and Holt Line have a West Indian cruise by the *Voltaire*, starting from Southampton on Feb. 6 and lasting 46 days.

THE HAPPY BERMUDAN ISLES.

STRUNG together in fantastic style, gems of emerald in a sea of sapphire, protected from the violence of ocean gales by reefs of coral which ring them round and render their coasts safe for bathing and their waters ideal for yachting, with a climate which is as near perfection as possible throughout the winter months—brilliant sunshine, a clear and cool bracing air, and a moderate rainfall, the isles of Bermuda are ideal for a winter holiday. Though they lie outside the tropics, thanks to the genial influence of the Gulf Stream the happy Bermudan isles enjoy the blessings of both tropic and temperate zones, for they have beaches of coral, pink and white, and wonderful sea-gardens on the coral reefs, where fish of strange form and brilliant colouring disport themselves, and the clear water reveals the most fascinating of scenes, whilst the flora is one of amazing luxuriance, in which are mingled flowers and fruits of tropical and temperate form.

The coast is rocky and picturesque, the landscape undulating, with quite low hills and gentle valleys. Houses of white coralline limestone show up



BEAUTIFUL BERMUDAN COAST SCENERY: A BEACH IN MANGROVE BAY, ON ONE OF THE ISLANDS NAMED SOMERSET.

vividly amongst a wealth of greenery, of tree and shrub, where the juniper, or Bermudan cedar, with its darker tint, forms a striking contrast to the lighter-shaded casuarina, tamarind, and palmetto. Gardens are gay with roses and lilies, geraniums and heliotrope, with wistaria and passion-flower, bougainvillea, frangipani, and magnolia, and as you drive peacefully along the well-shaded and good roads which traverse the islands in all directions—for the motor-car is not allowed—by hedges of crimson oleander and pink hibiscus, here and there you will see fields thickly clothed with the dazzling white blossoms of the Bermuda lily. Harrington Sound is a large inland sea, approached through a narrow channel, where yachting and boating, in smooth waters, are delightful; so also is such sport in the great almost land-locked harbours, studded with green-clad islets, with quaint rocky coves. There are



THE GLORY OF THE BERMUDAN SPRING: A LARGE FIELD OF STately WHITE EASTER LILIES IN FULL BLOOM.

Photographs by Waller Rutherford.

wonderful caves of stalactites and stalagmites, and a Marine Aquarium where may be seen many of the hundreds of species of Bermuda's fishes, of extraordinary shapes and colour; the giant lobster, a crab in disguise, with a sponge on his back, sea urchins and sea puddings, corals, and anemones of vivid hue.

Bermuda harks back to the days of James I. and the Gunpowder Plot, and in St. George's, the old capital, are old rambling lanes lined with quaint houses. The ancient State House, now a Masonic lodge, dates from 1623, and St. Peter's Church, re-built in 1713, has an altar table of red cedar which was in use in 1624, whilst the church stands on the site of one erected in 1619, some ten years after Admiral Sir George Somers, wrecked off Bermuda, succeeded in getting ashore and eventually founded a settlement there which became the Colony of Bermuda. Since the year 1815, Hamilton has been the capital. It has a fine scenic situation on hilly ground overlooking a magnificent harbour, and ocean liners are able to reach its spacious quays close to the centre of the town. Handsome public buildings, a charming little park, an opera house,

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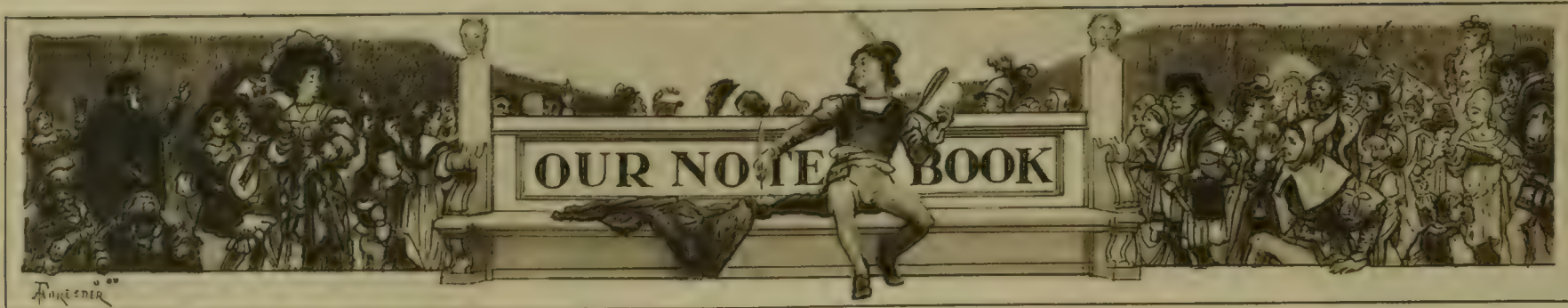
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1936.



**THE HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE ALCAZAR AT TOLEDO, BATTERED BY MINES AND BOMBARDMENT:
THE FINAL ATTACK BY MILITIAMEN, STILL UNCOMPLETED WHEN THE DEFENDERS WERE RELIEVED.**

Insurgent troops under General Varela, advancing eastwards from Talavera, took Toledo from the Government militia on September 27. They were just in time to rescue the heroic defenders of the Alcazar, who, after withstanding a bitter siege for ten weeks, during which mines were exploded

beneath the fortress, were making their last stand in the ruins. According to a communiqué issued by General Franco, those who remained of the cadets and their comrades in the Alcazar were liberated by General Varela himself. Desperate fighting took place before the city fell to the rebels.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

A WEEK ago, commenting on Sir John Cadman's prophecy about the imminent exhaustion of the world's oil supplies, I allowed myself the indulgence of several mournful reflections on the tendency of our age to commit waste on its heritage. This week I propose to be more cheerful. For truth has many aspects, and, if we are wasting our assets in one sense, in another we are giving proofs that we possess the instincts and ability to preserve and enhance them. This is notably illustrated by the figures published by the Vice-Chairman of the National Savings Movement. For it appears that, in Savings Certificates and small deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Bank, a matter of £1,333,000,000 has been stored up by the rank and file of the nation against a rainy day, while another £1,515,000,000 is invested on behalf of the same part of the community in industrial assurance and building and friendly societies. Of this sum about eight hundred millions has been accumulated during the last five years. When one remembers the burden of unemployment and the plight of the distressed

they might well surpass in their gift to the future even the finest legacies of their seventeenth- and eighteenth-century forbears.

Yet it would be a mistake to assume too much from these figures or to suppose that the "servile state" of Mr. Belloc's thirty-year-old prophecy has entirely receded beyond the horizon of possibility. We are becoming a nation of capitalists, but can we be sure that by doing so we are becoming a nation of freemen? A freeman is perhaps best defined as one who is not dependent on any other man's favour for the bare essentials of existence—on the food, clothing, and shelter that keep him and his dear ones from destitution. In this respect, though the modern working man is certainly a great deal freer than his predecessor of the hungry 'forties, he is probably a good deal less so than his remoter ancestor who tilled the land in, say, the seventeenth century. For the latter derived his independence, and the security on which that independence was founded, on his tenure of land. And land, whatever else it might

But like the hero of Burns's poem—

John Barleycorn got up again,
And sore surprised them all.

After a period of great affliction—the "terrible 'twenties" and the "hungry 'forties"—the resolute, patient, property-loving workman of Britain began to win back the things he had lost. Often tempted into the path of revolutionary violence in the name of his own ills and of strange philosophies, his insular, conservative instinct still turned back to the ways of his fathers. In the changed environment of urban, industrial life he rebuilt the likeness of his former house. And, in Trades Union and mutual benefit society, he saved his pence to make a little competence for himself and his loved ones.

Yet, of course, the house he has rebuilt is not quite the old house. The land owes its enduring power to the nature of things: assurance companies, mutual providence societies and savings certificates to public credit and the honesty of those who manage them. A sudden depreciation in the



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA INAUGURATES THE GREAT EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT JOHANNESBURG IN THAT CITY'S JUBILEE YEAR: LORD AND LADY CLARENDON, WITH A MOUNTED ESCORT, ARRIVING FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The first Empire Exhibition held outside England was opened in Milner Park, Johannesburg, on September 15, by the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa. He began by reading a message from the King expressing his Majesty's best wishes for the success of this great undertaking. "This is an auspicious moment," said Lord Clarendon, "in the history not only of the Union, but of the British Commonwealth of Nations." He welcomed the Governors and representatives

of neighbouring territories present, and declared that the interests of all in South Africa were identical—"peace, security, freedom to develop our countries and our mutual trade." The Prime Minister of the Union, General Hertzog, recalled that the Exhibition synchronised with the fiftieth anniversary of Johannesburg and said it bore witness to South Africa's faith in her great future. Broadcast messages followed from the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

areas, it really is a staggering achievement. No wonder the Lords of the Soviet despair of this Commonwealth, in Marx's famous phrase, "the classical home of the proletariat." For in Marx's sense of the word, the majority of people in this country, whatever their politics, are ceasing to be members of the proletariat and are becoming small capitalists.

All this is a vast improvement on the situation which existed in this country a century ago—say in the hungry 'forties, when Marx and Engels formed their first acquaintance with the British proletariat. At that time this country possessed great wealth, but very little of it was in the hands of the industrial wage-earners, most of whom can have owned little more than their own ragged clothes and a few rotten sticks of furniture. It is a great improvement also on the state of affairs that prevailed immediately after the war, when everyone was spending, and saving was regarded as an outmoded manifestation of meanness. Once again the people of this country have shown their hereditary capacity for settling down and improving their lot by patience and tenacity. It does them great credit, and suggests what a noble heritage the present generation of Englishmen might leave to their descendants if only they could be set to making fine and enduring things instead of the shoddy that lasts only for an hour. Given a proper social and economic philosophy,

do, could not run away or disappear. For a time it might prove a barren heritage, and there was many an occasion when the harvest failed and the yeoman cultivator of the past had to tighten his belt and face a grim, starving winter. But, when the bad time was over, the land was still there and the hungry peasant still its occupant. He might not, and generally did not, own its freehold, but so long as the old system lasted his tenure was assured. His right to earn his living, such as it was, from the land could no more be taken away from him than the rich man's mansion. In fact, a good deal less easily, for, while the mansion lost none of its value by being deprived of its possessor, the land quickly became worthless if once it lost its skilled and experienced cultivator. Not till the rise in the population and the great agricultural improvements in the latter part of the seventeenth century and the eighteenth did land-hunger become a serious menace to the small man. In the end, of course, it removed him at least temporarily from the English country scene. At the very moment when the French peasant obtained for the first time a stake in the land, the English peasant lost his. At the same time the skilled craftsman of the towns and larger villages, whose hereditary craft was a species of birthright, was transmuted by a melancholy alchemy into the unpropertied labourer of the big industrial centres to form the proletariat of Marx's painful vision.

internal value of the currency, such as nearly happened in 1931, might sweep away the savings of every working man in the land within a few hours. Such a disaster would fall not merely on the fruits of one year, as it did in the old days when the yeoman's harvest failed, but on the poor man's entire capital, the savings of his lifetime. That is why political stability is such an extraordinarily important consideration for this country. In a State heavily overpopulated and dependent for a large share of its food on foreign sources, which would fail if its credit were assailed, such stability is necessarily rather precarious.

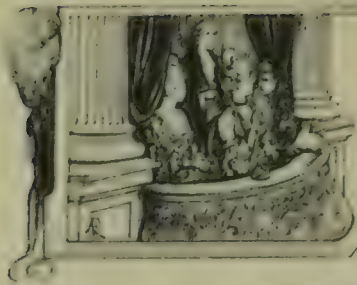
The test of a nation's civilisation in the last resort is the well-being of the great mass of its people. Of that well-being the spiritual is even more important than the material. The ultimate justification for private property is not that it makes a man more comfortable than his neighbours, but that it gives him the independence to work out his own salvation in his own way. The man who has something to fall back on, who can tighten his belt in the day of adversity and injustice and refuse to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, is a freeman. The State can have no greater task than to strengthen the security of the hard-earned wealth of the poor, for on that wealth, however modest, it seems to me, are being refounded the self-respect and independence of the British people.



THE NEW PROVOST OF ETON ACCLAIMED WHERE ETON FIVES WAS FIRST PLAYED, BETWEEN TWO CHAPEL BUTTRESSES: LORD HUGH CECIL GREETED BY CHEERS CALLED FOR BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE OPPIDANS.

Lord Hugh Cecil was installed on September 27 as Provost of Eton College, succeeding the late Dr. M. R. James, with all traditional ceremony. The whole school was assembled in School Yard when the Provost-designate knocked thrice for admission on the gates, closed, according to custom, since his predecessor's death. The gates were opened by the Vice-Provost, and Lord Hugh, in doctor's scarlet robes and black velvet cap, entered with the Head Master, Mr. C. A. Elliott. After greeting the Fellows and the Dean of Windsor (representing the King) beside the statue of the founder, Henry VI., the Provost-designate, with the Vice-Provost and Fellows, proceeded up the Chapel steps to the small side-chapel (inside the North Door),

where he was formally admitted as Provost. Meantime the Dean, the Head Master, and others waited on the steps (lined with red-cassocked choristers) and the boys crowded below. After the admission ceremony the new Provost descended the steps alone, and stood on the lower platform (as shown above) to listen to Latin addresses from the Head Master and the Captain of the School. Then the Captain of the Oppidans called for three cheers, given with a rousing roar, and Lord Hugh replied in Latin. It was on this platform that the game of Eton fives was first played, between two Chapel buttresses, and the "pepper-box" in an Eton fives court represents the projecting steps. The installation service was held later in Chapel.



The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.



A DRAMATISED NOVEL.

WARNER BROS.' gallant attempt to compress Mr. Hervey Allen's monumental "Anthony Adverse" into the confines of screen entertainment revives a question that rears its head whenever a major piece of literature is brought to the screen. Is it wise, or even expedient, to dramatise a novel whose scope is in every sense so vast that a great part of its ballast must perforce be pitched overboard? The answer would appear to be that if the ballast is made up of physical rather than emotional adventure, the ship of fiction may sail right merrily and breast encountered storms excitingly with half its cargo gone. But "Anthony Adverse" is a book of dual interest. One of its aspects can admittedly be boiled down to a young man's colourful career during the Napoleonic era, being just a question of opulent settings, handsome costumes, lovers' joys and tribulations, and trials of the flesh faced with fortitude. That aspect, let it be said at once, has had full justice done to it in a production on which a fortune has been lavished, in which there are some two thousand players in all, with nearly a hundred speaking parts, and which runs for over two hours.

The second aspect gave the book its soul. Anthony the mystic, pursuing a vision dimly perceived in the quiet cloisters of the convent that sheltered his helpless childhood, was fully as important as Anthony the lover, and his spiritual adventures so closely interwoven with his mundane preoccupations that the sundering of one from the other was a perilous operation. It has caused a wound from which the life-blood of his history has drained.

Publicity concerning this "super-length" picture has been busy during the two years of its preparation and making. We have been told of the infinite care devoted to authenticity of detail, and indeed the colossal task of staging and dressing a variety of scenes—in Italy, in Havana, in Africa, in Paris—has been accomplished with impressive accuracy. The result has wrung from the author—*vide* publicity—a eulogistic tribute to Mr. Jack

resembling Napoleon Buonaparte, and finally departs with his little son to seek fresh fields in America.

The picture is full of incident, swinging from place to place, picking up and dropping passengers before they have time to give more than an exterior impression of



WILLIAM POWELL AND CAROLE LOMBARD (RIGHT) IN "MY MAN GODFREY": A NEW FILM AT THE LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. Here is seen Godfrey (William Powell), who is supposed to be a destitute man, pushing Cornelia Bullock (Gail Patrick) into an ash heap because she offers him five dollars to help her win a "scavenger hunt." The film is reviewed on this page.

their characters, like so many fellow-travellers in a luxury express. It passes, a well-groomed cavalcade of events—a procession of people with whose fates we are not particularly concerned and whose purpose, for want of a sustained emotional impulse, begins to pall before the end is in sight. One would like to see more of Mr. Claude Rains, whose acting has an edge to it, for his implacable hatred of Maria's son does, at moments, pierce the solid mass like a rapier. Mr. Fredric March confronts the adversity whence Anthony derived his patronymic as becomes a hero of romance, but he makes a solemn, tight-lipped business of wearing a series of immaculate suits immaculately and discovering that all the wealth in Africa were well lost for the love of Angela. In his journey from book-shelf to screen Anthony has mislaid, along with his dreams, the gusto with which he embarked on a world first apprehended from the topmost branches of a tall tree as a "miracle of beauty beyond rapture hung in mystery."

A GERMAN THRILLER.

I would not have used the word "thriller" in connection with the new Ufa production at the Curzon were not the picture thus referred to in the synopsis. However, such description goes to prove how immensely superior to

the mere shocks of sensational happenings are the thrills purveyed by characters whose psychology is revealed in masterly direction and interpretation. In "Savoy-Hotel 217" a woman is found shot in Room 217. Revenge or cupidity might have prompted the crime, for the beautiful victim has an ex-husband and a lover at her heels, and her wealth has been held out as a bait for a handsome head-waiter. He is arrested on the false evidence of a jealous woman, escapes, and tracks down the real killer to a doss-house. That, with the devotion of a little chambermaid thrown in, is the bare outline of a drama set in Imperial Russia. In the hands of Director Gustav Ucicky it becomes powerful, deep-toned, and gripping. He probes the individual mentalities of a group of people drawn from their various spheres into the tragic arena of Room 217, and from the impact of their conflicting desires the piece derives its strength. In an atmosphere taut with growing danger, against shifting backgrounds that embrace a fine impression of an Easter service and the shadowy depths of the under-world, the action marches steadily to its appointed goal, albeit with an unnecessary comedy flourish at the end. Every character, from the debonair head-waiter, admirably played by Herr Hans Albers, to a beggar in the street, has significance, and to praise where praise is due would be to reel off a list of the whole company. But the rising of a star, in the person of the charming Miss Gusti Huber, must be hailed. Her tender, modest gaiety and her unforced pathos illuminate a mainly sombre drama.

A SATIRICAL COMEDY.

A firefly with a sting in its tail, "My Man Godfrey" (Leicester Square Theatre) dances through the jungle of futility wherein dwell those legendary creatures, the Idle Rich, to lure us on to laughter. One of them unearths a "forgotten man" from a New York refuse dump, promotes him to the position of butler in her crazy home, and proceeds to set her pretty cap at him with the sublime candour of a childlike mind. What is more, she gets her man, though not before Mr. William Powell, that polished and resourceful ring-master, has cracked his whip to some purpose, controlled the antics of his employers, saved their fortune, and done his good deed by providing work for his erstwhile colleagues of the refuse dump. This frolicking, brittle, and highly entertaining



A NEW GERMAN THRILLER AT THE CURZON CINEMA: HANS ALBERS AND GUSTI HUBER IN "SAVOY-HOTEL 217," A STORY OF MOSCOW IN 1911 DIRECTED BY GUSTAV UCICKY.

Warner, his director, Mr. Mervyn LeRoy, the adapter, Mr. Sheridan Gibney, and all the members of the company. "It is quite impossible for me," says Mr. Allen, "to express adequately my delight and relief at finding the novel has been given such a magnificent screen version. . . . Not only the narrative but the spirit and atmosphere in which the story lives are remarkably conveyed."

The author's satisfaction thus openly expressed considerably complicates matters for his admiring readers. In the face of it one can but approach the picture as a picture, scrap all memory of the book—or, rather, of two-thirds of it, for the story comes to a premature end, leaving its solution and Anthony's salvation dangling in the air—and consider it as screen entertainment. As such, then, it is outwardly magnificent and inwardly void. It opens with fair promise, for the ill-starred love of a young Irish officer and Maria, daughter of a Scottish merchant trading in Leghorn and wife of the crafty, cruel Spanish grandee, Don Luis, demands nothing more than the dashing and romantic statement it receives in the best tradition of costume-drama. Maria dies in giving birth to Anthony, the nameless babe graduates from his convent refuge to Leghorn, marries his pretty playmate, Angela (destined to be an opera star and Napoleon's protégée) and sets out on his peregrinations as collector of debts for his patron, who is, unknown to him, his grandfather. No "cosmic curiosity" spurs on his restless pilgrimage, no stars more transcendent than the lovely face of Miss Olivia de Havilland (Angela) are hung in his firmament or call to his questing spirit. As a successful slave-trader in Africa he emerges from a brief tussle with power, plus fever and disintegrating rains, yearning for a domestic felicity that is upset by a gentleman faintly



ANTHONY ADVERSE GROWN UP: FREDRIC MARCH IN THE TITLE-RÔLE OF THE SCREEN VERSION OF HERVEY ALLEN'S FAMOUS NOVEL.



ANTHONY ADVERSE AS A BOY: BILLY MAUCH, WITH MARILYN KNOWLDEN, IN THE NEW FILM AT THE TIVOLI. "Anthony Adverse," the film adaptation of the novel, is directed by Mervyn LeRoy. It is reviewed on this page.

piece is directed by Mr. Gregory La Cava in the irresponsible vein of "She Married Her Boss," masking satire with absurdity and glancing off from reality in swift, audacious flight. The dialogue sparkles with good lines; the story skips forward in a series of comic situations that flirt with life, wink an eye at the audience, and dissolve to make way for more mirth. Mr. Powell's delightful humour and *savoir-faire* find a gay response in Miss Carole Lombard as the girl who could be a Darling if she were not such a Nuisance, whilst an excellent company enters into the spirit of elegant caricature.

Tapestry of Ancient Times: No. I.—3rd-5th Century Work from Egypt.

WE reproduce here and on the next page some remarkable examples of ancient tapestry from Egypt, recently exhibited in Paris. In this connection it will be of interest to give a condensed translation from part of a recent article on the subject by the Director of the famous Gobelins factory, M. F. Carnot. After touching on the antiquity of textile materials and the conditions in which fragments have been preserved, he proceeds: "They can only be found by excavation in regions very dry, both as regards soil and climate, and the form of burial should be that of an embalming process. The rites and climate of Egypt unite these conditions, but Greek and Roman tombs did not possess them, and it is in Egyptian cemeteries that archæologists have reaped abundant harvest. But here, too, there was an obstacle. Among the various textile fabrics of Egypt, only two were much used—fine linen and wool; and the latter, taking dye much more easily than linen, was naturally employed for tapestry, adornment of costume, or hangings. But the religion of the Pharaohs, always obsessed by the material life of the body beyond the tomb, though it allowed the use of wool for the living, prohibited it in tombs because, owing to its animal origin, it was subject to putrefaction and was consequently impure. As long as the religion of the Pharaohs prevailed in Egypt no wool tapestries occurred in tombs. It was only after Alexander's conquest of



SHOWING COPTIC INFLUENCE ON "HELLENISTIC" WORK OF THE FOURTH TO FIFTH CENTURY A.D.:
A TAPESTRY MEDALLION OF WOOL AND LINEN—AN EXHIBIT FROM THE LOUVRE.

Egypt and the slow development of paganism, which gradually ousted the older religion, that the first wool tapestries were used in burials, especially in the new Græco-Roman towns of Arsinoe, in the Fayoum, devoted to the worship of Bacchus; Antinoe, or Panopolis (modern Akmin), celebrated for its worship of Perseus. These Greek towns of Egypt, under the Ptolemies and later under Rome and Byzantium, were fashionable luxury resorts, visited by rich idlers of Greece or Asia Minor. If one of them died in Egypt he was probably buried according to the fashion of the country, and thus in the same necropolis may be found, side by side, remains of textile material which originated in places far apart. . . . In order to show the remote ancestry of the noble art of tapestry," M. Carnot continues, "the Gobelins

Museum brought together, last spring, the principal examples now dispersed among various museums in France and in special collections, with a view to establishing, if possible, the origin and chronology of the art. To what point, exactly, can we hope to go back in this chronology? The earliest tombs which have so far furnished us with examples of tapestry can be dated to the end of the second and the beginning of the third century of the Christian era." A further extract from M. Carnot's interesting article accompanies other examples of ancient tapestry reproduced in colour on the next page.



A WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION OF FISH SWIMMING, IN ANCIENT TAPESTRY: A FRAGMENT WOVEN IN WOOL ON LINEN; "HELLENISTIC" WORK OF THE THIRD TO FOURTH CENTURY—AN EXHIBIT FROM THE TEXTILE MUSEUM AT LYON.

THE above examples of ancient tapestry were included in the same exhibition, in Paris, as those shown on the preceding page. In the article on the subject there quoted, M. Carnot, Director of the Gobelins factory, continues: "The first tapestry epoch is characterised by simplicity of decoration, consisting at first of such motives as joined zones of vine-branches, circles, ovals, and rectangles, with geometrical designs in monochrome in purple wool on a ground of unbleached linen. Ancient purple, extracted from a sea mollusc called *murex*, was highly appreciated in antiquity. Egyptian purple, since the second century, is often only a skilful blend of indigo and madder. Before long, mythological subjects — Greek legends, sacred or profane dances—mingle with the simple geometrical decoration, sometimes with an elegance of design worthy of the best Greek tradition. This development can be called the 'Hellenistic' period of tapestry, and it is very probable that these works were executed not only for Greeks, and from Greek designs, but by a form of handicraft that had originated in Greece or in Greek settlements on the coast of Asia Minor and in the Aegean islands. Presently, along with purple, rose-red madder made its appearance. Other colours followed; yellows, brilliant greens, and clear indigo blues form (since the fourth century, if not the end of the third) a



SUGGESTING ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON: A "HELLENISTIC" TAPESTRY FRAGMENT, WOOL ON LINEN, OF THE FOURTH TO FIFTH CENTURY A.D., SHOWING A HORSEMAN SPEARING A LEOPARD—FROM THE FRENCH MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE ARTS.

palette from which purple will be found, in certain examples of the fifth century, to be almost entirely eliminated. The admirable representation of fish, from which evolves, in water of turquoise blue, all the aquatic fauna of the Delta lakes; the astonishing 'Partridge' (reproduced on this page) from the Cluny Museum; and a harmonious oval in curled wool (Salles Collection) showing a philosopher on a blue cushion apparently meditating on the vanity of human wishes—such examples truly attain the peaks of 'Hellenistic' art in tapestry. But before long the design loses its purity, though the variety of colours gains in richness. In the 'Nilotic' scenes one perceives a type of handicraft, if not Egyptian, at any rate Coptic. These Coptic craftsmen worked according to the taste of the day, and interpreted the required motives, often without understanding them. Yet another influence made itself felt throughout the eastern Mediterranean. This was the Asiatic influence;

above all, Persian, or, more correctly, Sassanid. About the middle of the fifth century, Sidonius Apollinaris in his *Epistles* mentions 'tapestries which represent Parthian archers on horseback, in the taste of Ctesiphon,' the Sassanid capital. Such designs we find from tombs at Antinoe ascribed to the sixth or seventh century. Are these tapestries really Coptic? Are they not works actually imported into Egypt from Ctesiphon or other centres of Mesopotamian civilisation?"



A TAPESTRY BORDER IN WOOL ON LINEN; FOURTH-CENTURY HELLENISTIC WORK FROM EGYPT—FROM THE DAVID WEILL COLLECTION.



AN ASTONISHING REPRESENTATION OF A PARTRIDGE IN ANCIENT TAPESTRY FROM EGYPT: A FRAGMENT OF FOURTH-CENTURY "HELLENISTIC" WORK, IN WOOL ON LINEN, SHOWING ALSO A TREE AND A FRUIT-BEARING SHRUB—FROM THE CLUNY MUSEUM.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

DESPITE the poet's audacious dictum that Prime Ministers have been known, under a celebrated proletarian régime, to grow "like asparagus in May," there still clings about these august beings a certain aura of sanctity. Even a reviewer, accustomed to look down on the scribbling race of men from a lofty magisterial standpoint, judging all alike without fear or favour, can hardly suppress a slight qualm when such distinguished candidates submit themselves for examination. My list includes one work from the pen of a famous ex-Premier, a memoir of another, and a biographical attack on the present holder of the office.

I read the other day, in a newspaper, Mr. Lloyd George's rose-coloured impressions of his recent visit to Germany and his meeting with Herr Hitler, and I could not but feel reassured by his report of that happy and contented people, so desirous of peace, and so full of loving-kindness towards this country. The more one accepts the truth of that picture, however, the more one is struck by a sense of contrast, and by the power of time so to change the spirit of our dream in twenty years, on turning to "WAR MEMOIRS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE," Vol. V. With Illustrations and Maps. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 21s.). In pointing a contrast, I do not mean that in this volume Mr. Lloyd George indulges in any specially venomous anti-German remarks. Denunciation of Germany in those days was directed rather against her militarist rulers than against the people.

In his first four volumes Mr. Lloyd George brought his war memories to the end of 1917. The present one covers the early part of 1918. After a preliminary survey of the outlook for that year, at its beginning, he deals in turn with the abortive peace efforts initiated by Austria; the collapse of Russia and the rise of Bolshevism; the British problem of man-power and negotiations thereon with Labour and with Ireland; the emergence of Clemenceau in France; the military position and Allied strategy; the extension of the British front; the supersession of Sir William Robertson by Sir Henry Wilson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff; the great German offensive; the efforts towards Allied unity of command, culminating in the appointment of Foch; the Beauvais Conference; the Battle of the Lys; the Maurice debate; and, finally, discussions with President Wilson, and difficulties with General Pershing, over the use of the American armies. These are the main heads of the subject-matter, but there is, of course, an infinity of detail.

Mr. Lloyd George's vigorous narrative possesses intense interest and high political authority. Like its predecessors, this volume will doubtless arouse contention over his caustic criticisms of Haig and other military leaders. On that thorny path of controversy it is not for me to tread: I merely point out its existence. I am rather more attracted by the personal side of the book, as when Mr. Lloyd George tells us how he got on with M. Clemenceau, contrasts President Wilson with Abraham Lincoln as a wartime statesman, pays a glowing tribute to the genius of Foch, or gives incidental character-sketches of other famous contemporaries.

Very interesting, too, is the long account of those ineffectual Austrian peace overtures, and the meeting, in a suburb of Geneva, between Count Mensdorff and General Smuts (acting for the British Government), who was accompanied by Mr. Philip Kerr, now Lord Lothian. General Smuts's own record of the conversations (described by Mr. Lloyd George as "a historical document of the first importance") is given in full. In the course of it he writes: "The Count went on to say with obvious sincerity that the two greatest peoples on earth, the two greatest peoples that had ever existed, were the British and the Germans, that the future of the world depended on both of them and on their co-operation, that it was not in the interests of the world that either of them should be utterly defeated."

Biography, like history, has of late years undergone changes of method. Formerly the biographer made a hero of his subject; nowadays it appears to be coming into fashion to treat him as a villain. A recent example of disparaging biography is "STANLEY BALDWIN," Man or Miracle? By Bechhofer Roberts ("Ephesian"). Illustrated (Robert Hale; 12s. 6d.). Frankly, I do not care much for this book, as it seems to me to be saturated with animosity, although it is frequently amusing in its gibes and anecdotes. Nor do I quite see the point of the word "miracle," unless it suggests that Mr. Baldwin's attainment and long retention of the Premiership is miraculous. Had he deserved all the scorn here piled upon him, I hardly think he would have survived so long. There may be something to be said on the other side. I have been wondering, too, from what motives a writer will take such trouble to pick a statesman to pieces.

Mr. Roberts may have been inspired by a real sense of public duty and felt it needful to lend a new meaning to the initials "B. M. G.," substituting Baldwin for Balfour. The author's taste for political biography (he has previously dealt with Mr. Churchill and the late Lord Birkenhead) seems to indicate a genuine interest in the country's welfare. The present volume, however, is not his first effort in biographical iconoclasm, for, if I remember aright, Mr. Baldwin has the honour of being a fellow-victim with Charles Dickens, who was castigated by Mr. Roberts in "This Side Idolatry."

A link between his book and my next is provided in an anecdote told by Mr. Roberts about the Premier's schooldays. "One day," he writes, "Mr. Gladstone went down to Harrow, just after Baldwin had had a painful interview with the Head Master. The Prime Minister opened his speech with the words, 'Your admirable Head

for different phases of

Gladstone's career—blue for his early Toryism; green for Ireland; orange for Ulster, and so on. It is rather difficult to think of the Grand Old Man as a Grand Young Man. Few still living can remember him as anything but old or elderly. We are also too apt to think of him as entirely a solemn person.

To the present generation, however, it is no more difficult to visualise Gladstone as a young man than as an old one. This book, moreover, in briefly tracing his long career, recalls his wit and humour, which, even in his old age, often sent the House of Commons into peals of laughter, and his "jolly infectious laugh" at the dinner-table. Gladstone's appearance in early manhood is recalled in one of the illustrations, a portrait entitled "Member for Newark, 1834." Having once known Newark well, I am particularly interested in the account of that bygone election, which first sent Gladstone to Parliament—as a Tory—under patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. Electioneering at Newark in 1832, as here described, is strongly reminiscent of proceedings in the historic contest at Eatonswill. "The doors of the 'Clinton Arms' and the 'Saracen's Head,'" we read, "were thrown open at his Grace's expense, and over two thousand pounds' worth of liquor, an allowance of well over a pound apiece, was purveyed to the free and independent electors."

The story of Gladstone's career, so closely bound up, in its later phases, with Irish nationalism and the struggle for Home Rule, forms an appropriate stepping-stone to a group of interesting books on Ireland which, among them, stand for both the green and the orange in the Gladstonian spectrum. Orange is vividly represented in "THE BIRTH OF ULSTER." By Cyril Falls. With eight Plates and an End-paper Map (Methuen; 10s. 6d.). This is a historical study of a loyal part of the Empire concerning whose origin and growth English readers are not too well informed. "The Birth of Ulster of my title," the author says, "is what is known to historians as the Plantation: the colonisation of the northern province of Ireland with English and Scots, from which has sprung a clearly-defined race." Later in the book he makes a shrewd comment on Southern Irish politics to-day. "Whenever the party which claims to represent the aspirations of Ireland has been placated, or seemed likely to be, a more extreme party has elbowed it aside and asked for more. So Parnell succeeded Butt, Sinn Féin succeeded Redmond, and Mr. de Valera succeeded Mr. Cosgrave."

Politics play a secondary part in a well-written and abundantly illustrated historical work, mainly of social interest, called "DUBLIN UNDER THE GEORGES." 1714 to 1830. By Constantia Maxwell, Lecturer in Modern History, Trinity College, Dublin. With thirty-two Illustrations and Map (Harrop; 12s. 6d.). "This book," says the author, "is frankly written from the standpoint of an admirer of the Age of Reason, and in defence of the Anglo-Irish gentry who stood for the culture of the eighteenth century in Ireland."

It is difficult to dissociate Ireland from politics, yet there are places, it seems, where that distressful subject can be avoided, if not completely forgotten. So, at least, I gather from "BOGS AND BLARNEY." By Nora Laverock Lees. Pen and Ink Sketches by M. Vesey. Frontispiece by Harry Kernoff (Talbot Press; 5s.). This charming little book describes, with much humour, a modern young woman's adventures on the Aran and other islands of the West Coast, or hiking in Connemara. The author makes no attempt to romanticise the rural scene, but describes simply and naturally the places she saw and the people with whom she talked.

False romance is also eschewed, explicitly, in a general survey of modern Irish conditions by a veteran Catholic writer—"ABROAD IN IRELAND." By John Gibbons. With Preface by Alderman Alfred Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin (Muller; 7s. 6d.). Touching on political differences, Mr. Gibbons says: "The most cheerful feature in the present unfortunate Anglo-Irish misunderstandings

would seem to me the absolute solidarity of both sides in thoroughly agreeing that the other side has won."

Finally comes a book for nature-lovers, entirely non-political, but geographically of "orange" hue—namely, "SKETCHES FROM NATURE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND." By Winifred M. A. Brooke (Belfast: Carswell; 7s. 6d.). This is a useful book for young students and the general reader. The numerous drawings have been carefully made from Nature, but artistically, or perhaps in reproduction, they leave something to be desired.—C. E. B.



THE "ANIMAL OF THE WEEK" AT THE LONDON ZOO: A KOMODO DRAGON FROM THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Komodo dragons inhabit various islands of the Dutch East Indies. Native legends had for long asserted their existence, but these giant lizards were not discovered until 1911, and two or three years later a few specimens were taken to the New York Zoo, but did not long survive. The London Zoo received its first dragons in 1927 from Dr. Malcolm Smith, and two more were brought back by Lord Moynie in 1934. They are now strictly protected by the Dutch authorities. By far the largest of existing lizards, Komodo dragons may reach a length of fourteen feet. In the wild state they feed mainly on feral pigs, and have a reputation for great ferocity, although individuals have become fairly tame in captivity. They are, of course, non-poisonous. Many illustrations of the species have appeared from time to time in our pages.

Photograph by F. W. Bond.

Master—'I felt,' says Baldwin pleasantly, 'that the Prime Minister was so out of touch with the whole of the life I was leading that I never listened to another word!' Mr. Baldwin himself is also quoted as saying that at Harrow he eventually "knew the Odes of Horace backwards and forwards." That Gladstone, too, was



UTILISING BEAVERS TO ASSIST WATER-CONTROL IN THE U.S.A.: REMOVING TRAPPED ANIMALS FROM A LOWLAND AREA WHERE THEIR DAMS BLOCK IRRIGATION CANALS, TO TRANSFER THEM TO MOUNTAINS WHERE THEIR ACTIVITIES WILL HELP TO RETARD MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

A description of this photograph runs: "United States Federal trappers are seen taking beavers from a river in Oregon. After being trapped in the lowlands, where they dam up farm-irrigating canals, they are moved to the mountains to aid in retarding mountain streams. Thus the natural habits of the beaver are made use of to aid water-control in the U.S.A."

a Horatian scholar, and in the evening of his days translated Horace into English verse, we are reminded in "THE GRAND OLD MAN." A Gladstone Spectrum. By George Edinger and E. J. C. Neep. With four Plates (Methuen; 10s. 6d.). This is a compact and sparkling memoir, free from any grain of ill-nature, designed to interpret Gladstone to the present generation. His rival, Disraeli, has had more of the limelight of modern biography, besides that of the stage and the screen. This book will do much to redress the balance. The authors explain the word "spectrum" by suggesting that various colours stand

ENGLAND'S LARGEST MUNICIPAL POWER STATION OPENED AT FULHAM.



THE BIGGEST MUNICIPAL POWER STATION IN THE COUNTRY OPENED AT FULHAM: A WATER CIRCULATING TUNNEL (LEFT); AND THE EXTERIOR OF THE STATION.



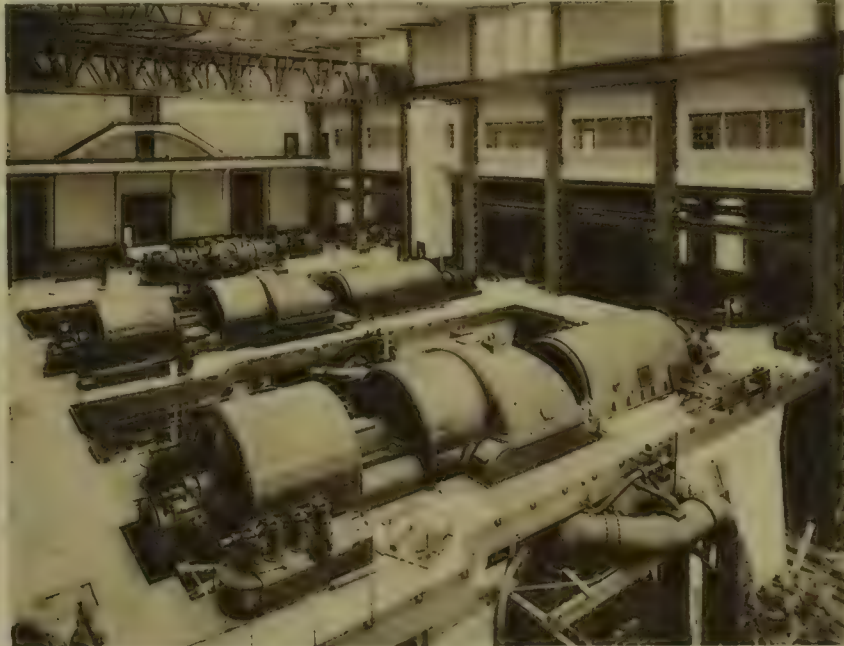
THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BOILER AISLE.

CONTROL PANELS OF THE FIRE-FIGHTING SYSTEM.

THE SWITCH GEAR HOUSE AT FULHAM.



THE MAIN CONTROL ROOM OF THE STATION.



THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE TURBINE ROOM.

The new power station at Fulham, the largest generating plant owned by any municipal undertaking in this country, was opened by the Mayor (Councillor S. Vanderhook) on September 26. The station has been constructed by the borough council. It is situated by the river, from which it will draw water. About fourteen-and-a-half million gallons of water are circulated in an hour, for condensing purposes, when working at full load. It will be served by the council's fleet of three steam colliers. A coal silo holding 25,000 tons has been built. The station will require some 2500 tons of coal a day when completed. The capital cost of the new station

is in the neighbourhood of £3,820,000. Its working capacity is 310,000 kw. It is laid out for five main turbo-alternators, each of 60,000 kw. maximum continuous rating, and one auxiliary turbo-alternator of 10,000 kw. Each boiler has a sulphur-extraction plant to extract 98 per cent. of the sulphur and grit from the flue gases. Only a harmless white vapour will be seen issuing from the chimneys—not smoke at all in the true sense of the word. The new station will supply electricity to parts of South-Eastern England. The control-panel of the fire-fighting system immediately indicates any outbreak, and enables a special gas to be released, stifling the flames.

PALESTINE SURGERY 2500 YEARS AGO:

SKULLS FROM LACHISH MARKED BY OPERATIONS OF THE 7th-8th CENTURIES B.C., AND OTHER INTERESTING NEW DISCOVERIES AT THE HISTORIC BIBLICAL SITE.

By J. L. STARKEY, Director of the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East. (See Illustrations on the next two pages.)

The Wellcome Archaeological Expedition, whose latest results at the ancient Biblical city of Lachish, 25 miles south of Jerusalem, are here described, has been at work there for some years, with great success, under the auspices of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, Sir Charles Marston, and Sir Robert Mond. The recent death of Sir Henry Wellcome (recorded, with a portrait, in our issue of Aug. 1) lends a special interest to this subject, as recalling the immense debt owed by archaeology, among many other branches of science, to that great benefactor of research in the interests of knowledge and public health. Sir Henry was himself a practical archaeologist, and personally explored on the Upper Nile in 1901 and 1910, revealing some previously unknown Ethiopian sites. Regarding Lachish, our readers will remember that Mr. Starkey described his third season's work there in our issues of July 6 and Aug. 10, 1935. That season was especially memorable for the discovery of ancient inscriptions of about 1260 B.C., forming an important link in the history of the earliest alphabetic writing; also for the finding of the now-famous Lachish Letters, written over six centuries later just before Nebuchadnezzar took the city, and throwing much fresh light on the Bible narrative. A pottery bowl from Lachish, of about 1300 B.C., bearing one of the ancient inscriptions, was illustrated in colour in our issue of Feb. 29 last.

FORTUNATELY the troubled state of Palestine did not affect the fourth season's work at Tell Duweir (Lachish), and communication with shopping centres was only just becoming a problem when the Expedition left



FIG. 2. TREPHINATION IN THE 7TH TO 8TH CENTURY B.C. BY A SURGICAL METHOD PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ONLY AMONG THE INCAS OF PERU: A RECTANGULAR APERTURE CUT IN THE LEFT PARIETAL OF AN ELDERLY MAN, WITH THE CENTRAL INCISION, TO AID THE REMOVAL OF BONE, CLEARLY MARKED.

early in May. Work had started under ideal conditions in November, early rains promised fruitful crops for our Arab partners, and never had we received a better welcome. Six weeks' meticulous sieving was a means of recovering many small trinkets from soil dug from the Middle Temple (1420-1335 B.C.) last year. Besides several gold star pendants and one stamped with the mask of a bearded man (Fig. 4), there was a scaraboid with the inscription "The royal wife Tyi," Queen of Amenhetep III. of Egypt, which confirms, in conjunction with much faience beadwork, the date of the middle building period, 1420-1335 B.C. A hematite cylinder seal (Fig. 5), with the ivory objects reported previously, makes contact with the more advanced art north of the Orontes.

As soon as the moat below the north-west corner of the mound had dried, excavation was resumed on the lower levels of the XVIIIth-XIXth dynasty temple (Fig. 10). Under the Middle Temple, the foundations of an earlier structure were exposed, of simple plan. The offering benches characteristic of the upper temples were absent, and, as the sanctuary was smaller, only two roofing supports were needed. There was a priest's room to the west which had been moved to the south behind the altar in the later rebuilding. Of special significance to the ritual was the earliest altar bench, with three brick projections (Fig. 10), possibly for the worship of a triad, while indications throughout the three temples point to the veneration of a northern cult. In front of this altar, set in the floor, was a large four-handled jar, and about a hundred dipper flasks were strewn around, used by the devotees to pour libations. With them were quantities of knuckle-bones, used probably in divination, a practice which persisted into Jewish times.

A bronze statuette of Reshef, the Syrian war-god (Fig. 6), was found outside the east wall of the sanctuary; it suggests the identity of the rough pottery figurine (Fig. 8) found on the shrine of the Upper Temple in 1934. Piled up against the altar was a large collection of bowls and dippers, with sherds of Cypriote "milk bowl" ware, a circular bread platter, and a goblet (Fig. 7), imported from Greece and dated to Late Helladic II,

1450-1400 B.C. This vessel is the first one of its kind to be found in Palestine, and forms a valuable point of contact with the Greek mainland. No inscriptional material has been found in the lowest temple, but another fragmentary text has been recognised on the inside of a small pottery bowl from the Upper

Temple (Fig. 11), contemporary with the Duweir Ewer published in these pages last year (*The Illustrated London News*, Aug. 10, 1935, page 240). A fourth example of this primitive script comes from a tomb close by. Three signs are painted on the underside of the cover to a censer (Figs. 9 and 12) and both inscriptions add more letters to the "dawn" alphabet at Duweir. Besides many characteristic pieces of the thirteenth-fourteenth century B.C., this tomb was rich in pottery forms new to Lachish.

Bronze arrow-heads for sporting use, knives, daggers, and the playing-pieces of a gaming-board (Fig. 20), of which only the bone inlay remains, are similar to those found in Tutankhamen's tomb, emphasising the cultural relations between Egypt and Palestine at this period, so vividly portrayed in the Tell el Amarna Letters, where the troubles that befell Zimrida, then Governor of Lachish, are recorded. In the western valley, many tombs of the Middle

Jewish kingdom period were cleared, mostly plundered anciently. Besides the usual pottery, there was a good range of imported Egyptian amulets of popular deities (Figs. 13-18), showing how intimately the mysticism of Egypt appealed to the hill people of Judah, despite the constant exhortations of Jehovah's priesthood.

A large chamber quarried in chalk rock contained a great deposit of at least 1500 bodies. This took many weeks to clear, and among the skulls preserved for study were three examples of primitive surgical holing (Figs. 1, 2, and 3). In the opinion of Dr. T. Wilson Parry, who has very kindly examined them, in only one case (Fig. 1) is there any evidence of natural repair. The rectangular aperture formed by intersecting saw-cuts was previously only known among the Incas of Peru. Similar operations in the Old World were performed by scraping a circular hole. From the pottery forms this deposit certainly dates to the early seventh century B.C. and most probably represents the salvage of the city after Sennacherib's siege in 701 B.C., so graphically shown in the contemporary reliefs from his palace at Nineveh, now in the British Museum.

On the mound we have cleared a portion of the Persian town. Within the city gate there was a large open market square. Most of the houses had been destroyed down to their foundation courses, but one better preserved mansion was found to the east of the palace fort, resembling the Persian residency and the Solar shrine in plan. It will be interesting to discover whether these

well-arranged buildings are in the local tradition of the pre-exilic period, or whether they are due to the new influences that made renaissance possible after the Exile.

Below this Persian level is the town of King Zedekiah's



FIG. 1. PRIMITIVE SURGERY IN PALESTINE OVER 2500 YEARS AGO: THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF SURGICAL HOLING FOUND AT LACHISH—A SKULL SHOWING ADVANCED REPAIR OF THE BONE—(ON THE RIGHT) A SWORD-CUT THAT MAY HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

period. It will be remembered that it was in the ashes covering this burnt city that the Lachish Letters were found, as described in *The Illustrated London News* of Aug. 10, 1935. Working into the city from the gateway, we followed this carpet of ashes across the square—also an open space at this time—to a point below the south wall of the palace fort. The contents of the buildings here suggested that they were part of the commercial quarter of the city. Lying under the charred ashes of the fallen roofing of this terrace of shops were masses of large storage jars for wine and oil, many bearing the royal stamp with the inscription "For the King" over the emblem of the four-winged beetle or a bird with outstretched wings. Below the emblem is the name of one of four towns, Hebron (Fig. 21), Socoh, Ziph or Memshath (Fig. 19), possibly the receiving stations for taxes paid in oil or wine; although these stamps are not uncommon in this period within Judah, it is the first time that the complete jars, holding about six gallons, have been recovered. Three shops have now been cleared: a corn chandler's, a wine and oil shop, and a weaving and dyeing establishment. Two large saddle querns were found set up on stone bases in the corn-merchant's shop, the simple grinding apparatus then in use. The weaver's premises were the largest of the three; clay loom weights were lying on the floor, close to the charred members of the loom. A large limestone dyeing vat was set in the floor near by. The type of roofing used for these buildings was indicated by the presence of a stone roller fallen from the roof, where such rollers are to be seen to-day hidden behind the coping, and used after the first rains to make good the cracked surface of the mud and limestone rubble of the flat roofs.

Commercial correspondence was written on the favoured material of the period—papyrus—and, although naturally such documents cannot survive the climatic conditions of Palestine, their use is vouched for by the presence of clay sealings once attached to them. One from the weaver's shop bears the name "For Hilkiah the son of Maas," a name consistent with the suggested dating of this burnt layer, the Jeremiah-Zedekiah period. Within the angle of the south-east corner of the mound, a horseshoe-shaped depression suggested an area filled

in late in the city's history. Examination showed that sherds of the Persian time were to be found in the water-laid deposit, thirty-five feet below the surface, in a rectangular shaft cut in native rock. At the conclusion of the season it was established that the cutting measured eighty-five by seventy feet, but its depth is still uncertain.

From a study of the Lachish reliefs, it seems probable that there was a way down to a subterranean passage leading to a small towered gateway, shown in the elevation of the bas-reliefs, below the main line of defences, which forms the background of the battle scene. If this identification can be proved, it will go far to convince critics of the accuracy of detail displayed by the Assyrian artists. Four seasons have only served to emphasise the richness of results obtainable at Lachish. Much has been made possible through the inexhaustible personal enthusiasm of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, which will surely live on to inspire the continued effort of the Expedition, working with the co-operation of Sir Charles Marston and Sir Robert Mond.

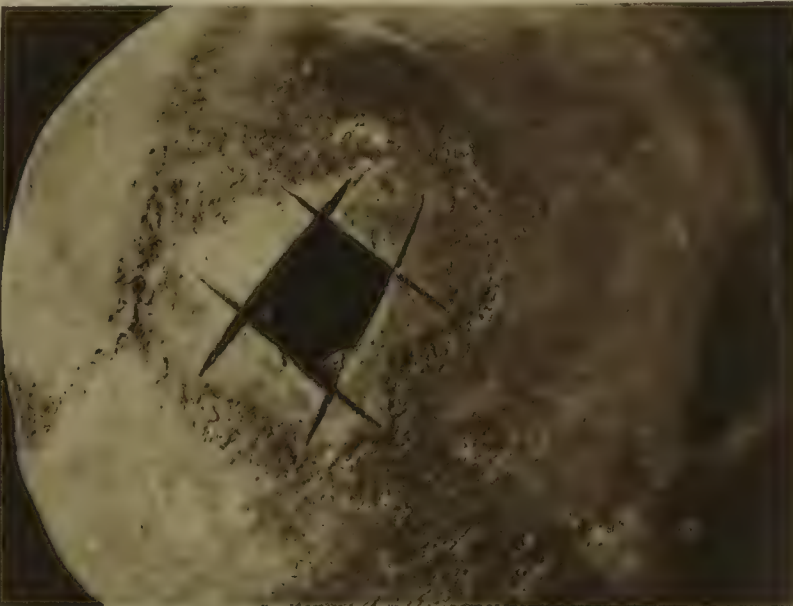


FIG. 3. A TREPHINING OPERATION ON THE RIGHT PARIETAL OF ANOTHER LACHISH SKULL: A THIRD EXAMPLE, SHOWING THE SAME STYLE OF CUTTING AS FIG. 2, AND POSSIBLY THE WORK OF A ONCE-POPULAR SURGEON, BUT, FROM THE ABSENCE OF ANY SIGNS OF HEALING, APPARENTLY UNSUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING DEATH.

A NEW FRAGMENT OF THE FAMOUS "DAWN" ALPHABET FROM LACHISH; AND OTHER DISCOVERIES, INCLUDING A FIGURE OF THE SYRIAN WAR-GOD.



FIG. 4. A SMALL GOLD PENDANT, EMBOSSED AND CHASED WITH THE FACE OF A BEARDED MAN, WITHIN A CIRCLE OF DOTS: DECORATION RECALLING THE JERICO GOBLET.

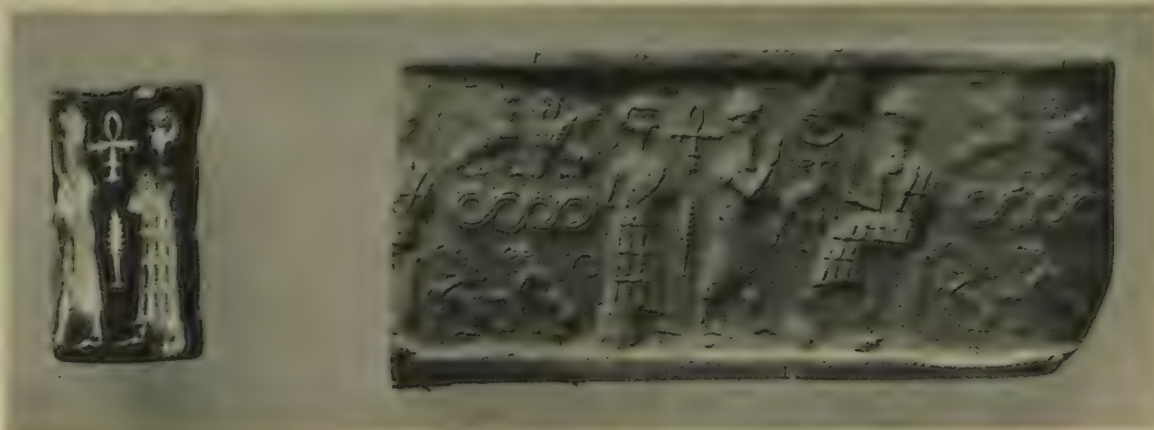


FIG. 5. AN IMPRESSION OF A HÆMATITE CYLINDER SEAL (DESCRIBED BELOW): A RELIGIOUS SCENE, WITH DETAILS INDICATING A CONNECTION WITH NORTH SYRIAN ART.



FIG. 6. THE SYRIAN WAR-GOD: A BRONZE STATUETTE OF RESHEF (OR TESHUB), IN CONICAL CAP AND KILT, WITH RIGHT HAND RAISED TO WIELD A SPEAR OR SCIMITAR.



FIG. 7. A GOBLET IN FINE YELLOW PASTE, WITH BLACK BANDS AND DOUBLE-STEMMED IVY-LEAF PATTERN IN BLACK CHANGING TO RED, CHARACTERISTIC OF HELLADIC WARES BETWEEN 1500 AND 1400 B.C.

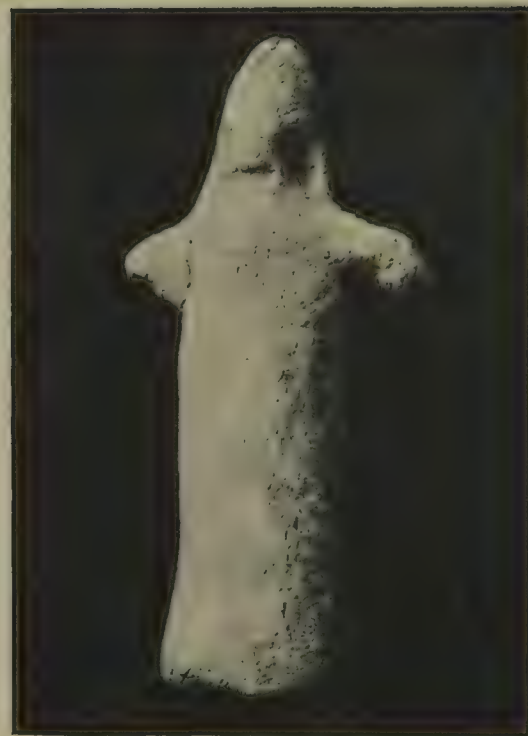


FIG. 8. A ROUGH POTTERY FIGURINE OF A MAN IN A CONICAL CAP, POSSIBLY MADE TO REPLACE THE BRONZE FIGURINE IN FIG. 6: A WORK BY A LOCAL PALESTINIAN CRAFTSMAN.



FIG. 9. A POTTERY CENSER FROM A LATE BRONZE-AGE TOMB, WITH LUG HANDLES PIERCED FOR A SUSPENSION CORD: (ABOVE) THE LID, DECORATED WITH A TREE PATTERN.



FIG. 10. THE 18TH-19TH DYNASTY TEMPLE AT LACHISH: A VIEW LOOKING SOUTH IN THE LOWEST SANCTUARY (1480-1420 B.C.), SHOWING REMAINS OF THE EARLIEST ALTAR BENCH, WITH THREE NORTHWARD PROJECTIONS AND (BEFORE THE CENTRE ONE) A LARGE JAR IN THE FLOOR.

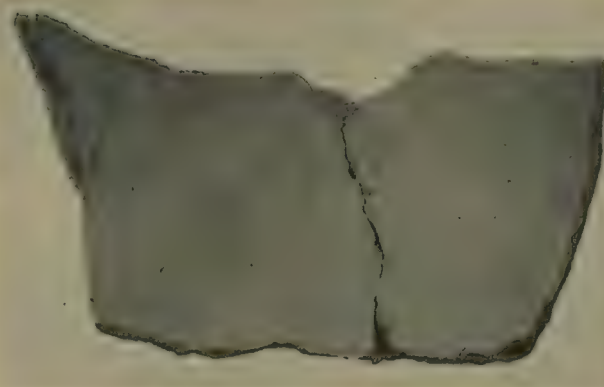


FIG. 11. INSCRIBED WITH LETTERS OF THE "DAWN" ALPHABET, SIMILAR TO SIGNS IN THE FAMOUS SINAI INSCRIPTIONS: A FRAGMENT OF AN OFFERING-BOWL (SHOWING THE INNER SIDE).

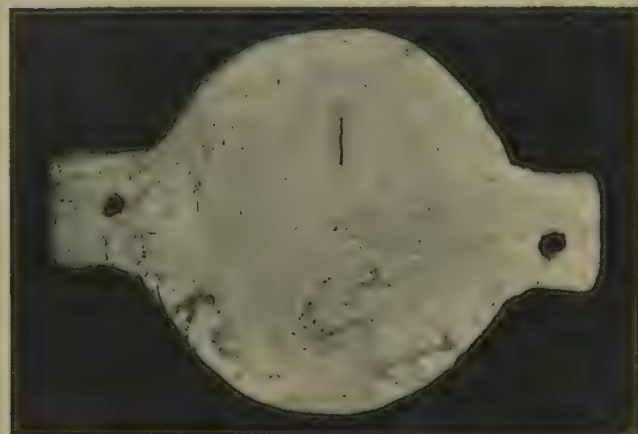


FIG. 12. THE UNDER-SIDE OF THE CENSER LID (THE UPPER SIDE OF WHICH IS ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 9 ON THIS PAGE), SHOWING THREE LETTERS PAINTED IN RED—THAT ON THE RIGHT BEING ONE THAT OCCURS ON AN OSTRAKON FOUND AT BETH-SHEMESH.

The seal impression in Fig. 5 is described thus: "To the right is a deity enthroned, holding a sceptre in his left hand. Before him is the symbol of the moon crescent and the sun, and below it a rampant animal of the *cervide* family. In front of the god stands a priest or minor deity, in similar head-dress. Both are bearded. A devotee follows, who is being introduced into the presence,

wearing a long flounced gown. Between them are two symbols. The upper is the familiar Egyptian 'ankh,' or life sign; the lower is the tree; both may imply 'the Tree of Life.' The winged sphinxes, guilloche, lion and ibex emphasise the connection between this seal and the art of northern Syria." Fig. 7 is "the first complete form of the Late Helladic II. period found in Palestine."

THE NEW LACHISH DISCOVERIES: MARKS FROM KING ZEDEKIAH'S WINE-CELLAR; AMULETS; AND A GAMING-BOARD LIKE ONE FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

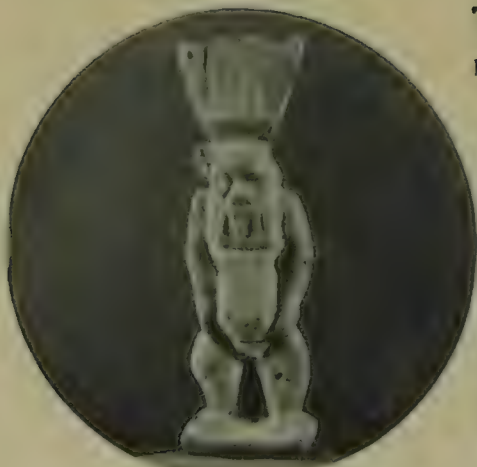


FIG. 13. THE DWARF BES, GOD OF CHILDREN, DANCE, AND GAMES, MOST POPULAR OF HOUSEHOLD DEITIES, WEARING OSTRICH PLUMES: AN EGYPTIAN AMULET.



FIG. 14. THE SACRED RAM OF KHNUM, CREATOR OF MANKIND, FASHIONED ON THE POTTER'S WHEEL: ONE OF A GROUP OF SIX BLUE-GLAZE EGYPTIAN AMULETS (SEE ALSO FIGS. 13 AND 15 TO 18) FROM ROCK-CUT TOMBS OF AMAZIAH'S PERIOD.



FIG. 15. THE HOMELY CAT, ALWAYS SYMBOLIC OF THE PRESENCE OF THE DIVINE ONE, BAST: A BLUE-GLAZE EGYPTIAN AMULET FROM LACHISH.



FIG. 16. A SPHINX WITH A CURIOUSLY EXPRESSIVE FACE: ONE OF THE GROUP OF SIX BLUE-GLAZE EGYPTIAN AMULETS.



FIG. 17. AN EGYPTIAN AMULET IN THE FORM OF A SOW: EVIDENCE OF THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THE PIG WAS HELD BY THE INDIGENOUS CANAANITES, AMONG WHOM THE WILD PIG THAT ROAMED THE HILLS WAS A FAVOURITE SOURCE OF FOOD.



FIG. 18. THE CONTEMPLATIVE APE: AN AMUSING AND REALISTIC LITTLE FIGURE AMONG THE GROUP OF SIX EGYPTIAN AMULETS HERE ILLUSTRATED.



FIG. 19. AN IMPRESSION OF AN OFFICIAL STAMP ON A JAR, SHOWING A BIRD WITH OUTSTRETCHED WINGS ARRANGED HORIZONTALLY, AND (BELOW) THE NAME OF A TOWN—MEMSHATH: A TYPE OF IMPRESSION LESS COMMON THAN THE BEETLE (FIG. 21).



FIG. 20. LIKE A GAMING-BOARD IN TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, INDICATING LINKS BETWEEN PALESTINE AND EGYPT: A SET OF BLUE-PASTE PLAYING-PIECES SHAPED LIKE HALMA AND DRAUGHTS-MEN, WITH BONE INLAY, FROM A LATE BRONZE-AGE TOMB AT LACHISH.



FIG. 21. AN IMPRESSION OF AN OFFICIAL STAMP, OF THE WINGED BEETLE TYPE, ON LARGE FOUR-HANDLED OIL AND WINE JARS: (ABOVE) AN INSCRIPTION THAT READS IN HEBREW "L MLK" ("FOR THE KING"); (BELOW) THE NAME HEBRON IN MORE ARCHAIC CHARACTERS.

The interesting objects here illustrated were found by the Wellcome Expedition at Lachish, as described by Mr. J. L. Starkey in his article on page 571. In a note on the amulets shown in Figs. 13 to 18, he recalls that Amaziah, to whose period they belong, "was put to death at Lachish by the orthodox party from Jerusalem (II. Chronicles xxv., 27)." The passage in the Bible here cited reads (including a previous verse): "And Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah

lived after the death of Joash, son of Jehoahaz king of Israel, fifteen years. . . . Now after the time that Amaziah did turn away from following the Lord they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem; and he fled to Lachish: but they sent to Lachish after him, and slew him there. And they brought him upon horses, and buried him with his fathers in the city of Judah." The marks on wine and oil jars (Figs. 19 and 21) date from King Zedekiah's time.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RALPH RICHMOND BROWN. COPYRIGHT OF THE WELLCOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPEDITION TO THE NEAR EAST. (SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 571.)

THE AIR RACE FROM PORTSMOUTH TO JOHANNESBURG: COMPETING PILOTS AND AIRCRAFT, AND THE START.



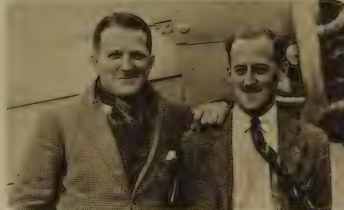
MR. C. W. A. SCOTT AND MR. GILES GUTHRIE (VEGA GULL).



MR. MAX FINDLAY AND MR. KEN WALLER (AIRSPEED ENVOY).



LIEUT. P. A. BOOTH, R.N., AND C. G. M. ALINGTON (B.A. EAGLE).



FLIGHT-LIEUT. T. ROSE AND MR. J. BAGSHAW (DOUBLE EAGLE).



F.-O. D. W. LLEWELLYN AND MR. C. F. HUGHESDON (VEGA GULL).



MR. VICTOR SMITH (MILES SPARROWHAWK).



CAPTAIN S. S. HALSE (MEW GULL).



LEFT: MR. MAX FINDLAY'S AIRSPEED ENVOY.



RIGHT: MR. C. W. A. SCOTT'S VEGA GULL.



LEFT: FLIGHT-LIEUT. ROSE'S DOUBLE EAGLE.



RIGHT: MR. ALINGTON'S B.A. EAGLE.



LEFT: MR. VICTOR SMITH'S MILES SPARROWHAWK.



THE DAWN START FOR THE PORTSMOUTH TO JOHANNESBURG, FOR PRIZES AMOUNTING TO £10,000 OFFERED BY MR. I. W. SCHLESINGER, BEGAN AT DAWN ON SEPTEMBER 29. THE RACE WAS OPEN TO BRITISH PILOTS AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT, AND THERE WERE NINE COMPETING MACHINES. THE DISTANCE TO BE FLOWN WAS 6150 MILES. FIVE OF THE MACHINES CARRIED TWO PILOTS; THE REMAINING FOUR WERE FLOWN SOLO. THE LIST OF COMPETING PILOTS AND AIRCRAFT, WITH THEIR OFFICIAL HANDICAP ALLOWANCES, WAS AS FOLLOWS: MR. C. G. M. ALINGTON AND LIEUT. P. A. BOOTH, R.N., IN A B.A. EAGLE (21 hrs. 58 mins. 12 secs.); F.-O. D. W. LLEWELLYN AND MR. C. F. HUGHESDON IN A VEGA GULL (13 hrs. 27 mins. 36 secs.); MR. C. W. A. SCOTT AND MR. GILES GUTHRIE IN A VEGA GULL



FIRE PRECAUTIONS WHILE THE MACHINES WERE WAITING AT PORTSMOUTH: A PATROLMAN IN HIS ASBESTOS SUIT.

GREAT JOHANNESBURG AIR RACE: THE AEROPLANES FLY AWAY, BEING IN THE FOREGROUND.

(13 hrs. 14 mins. 24 secs.); Mr. Victor Smith in a Miles Sparrowhawk (10 hrs. 24 mins. 12 secs.); Flying-Officer A. E. Clouston in a Miles Hawk Six (6 hrs. 25 mins. 12 secs.); Mr. Max Findlay and Mr. Ken Waller in an Airspeed Envoy (3 hrs. 13 mins. 12 secs.); Flight-Lieut. T. Rose and Mr. J. Bagshaw in a Double Eagle (3 hrs. 6 mins. 36 secs.); Major A. M. Miller in a Mew Gull (1 min. 12 secs.); and Captain S. S. Halse in a Mew Gull (scratch). The handicaps were worked out on a formula which took into account speed, range, and payload. The first prize for the pilot making the fastest time was £4000, while the leaders on handicap time received £3000, £1500, £1000, and £500 respectively.



JOHANNESBURG AIR RACE TROPHIES: THE WINNER'S SILVER GLOBE; AND THE MINIATURE FOR OTHER ENTRANTS.



MAJOR A. M. MILLER (PERCIVAL MEW GULL).



FLYING-OFFICER A. E. CLOUSTON (MILES HAWK SIX).





















THE COMPETITORS RACE WITH MODEL AEROPLANES: AN AMUSING EVENT AT PORTSMOUTH, IN WHICH MR. GILES GUTHRIE WAS VICTORIOUS.



THE START: THE MACHINE SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE DAWN SKY AS MAJOR MILLER LEFT PORTSMOUTH IN HIS MEW GULL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE BRISTOL AEROPLANE CO., AND SIEBE GORMAN AND CO. REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AIR MINISTRY

HEIGHT REACHED IN FEET.	HEIGHT RECORDS		AIRCRAFT.
	DATE & PILOT.		
16,076	Sept. 6, 1912 Garnier (French)		BLÉRIOT
17,881	Sept. 17, 1912 Lagarrigue (French)		MORANE
18,405	Dec. 11, 1912 Garnier (French)		MORANE
19,291	March 11, 1913 Perrayon (French)		BLÉRIOT
20,079	Dec. 28, 1913 Lagarrigue (French)		BLÉRIOT
33,114	Feb. 27, 1920 Shenker (American)		VEPRÉ
34,503	Sept. 18, 1921 Macready (American)		VEPRÉ
35,240	Sept. 5, 1921 Saul-Lacroix (French)		HIEUPOINT
36,565	Oct. 30, 1921 Saul-Lacroix (French)		HIEUPOINT
36,419	July 28, 1927 Chapman (American)		WRIGHT
39,741	May 8, 1929 Bosack (American)		WRIGHT
41,795	May 26, 1929 Neuenhofen (German)		JUNKERS
43,167	June 4, 1930 Soucek (American)		WRIGHT
43,977	Sept. 16, 1932 Ullrich (British)		VICKERS
44,623	Sept. 28, 1933 Lemoine (French)		POTÉZ
47,353	April 11, 1934 Domeni (Italian)		CAPRONI
48,698	Aug. 14, 1936 Dette (French)		POTÉZ
49,967	Sept. 28, 1936 Squadron Leader F. R. D. Swain (British)		HIEUPOINT

actual record height was registered by special instruments, in accordance with the requirements of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. These instruments record on a smoked metal strip the atmospheric pressure and temperature. Two were carried in the wings. They were sealed before the aeroplane went up; and opened after the flight and readings taken by an official appointed by the Royal Aero Club. To achieve a new record, all existing records must be beaten by 300 metres.

THE RELIEF OF THE ALCAZAR: PHASES OF THE FINAL ASSAULT.



THE EXPLOSION OF TWO MINES BENEATH THE ALCAZAR AT TOLEDO: THE FORTRESS WREATHED IN A CLOUD OF SMOKE AS PART OF THE BUILDING WAS BLOWN UP BY THE GOVERNMENT FORCES ATTACKING IT—A DESPERATE MEASURE WHICH DID NOT END THE DEFENCE.



GOVERNMENT MILITIA MAKING THEIR FINAL ATTACK AMID THE RUINS OF THE ALCAZAR BEFORE THE HEROIC DEFENDERS OF THE FORTRESS WERE RELIEVED: MASSES OF FURNITURE AND DÉBRIS LITTERING THEIR PATH.



SCRAMBLING AMONG THE RUINS OF THE ALCAZAR: GOVERNMENT FORCES TAKING PART IN THE LAST ASSAULT AGAINST DEFENDERS HOLDING OUT IN CELLARS AND UNDERGROUND GALLERIES AND USING THEIR MACHINE-GUNS WITH EFFECT.



TROOPS BEHIND A BARRICADE OF DÉBRIS IN THE ATTACK ON THE ALCAZAR, WHICH WAS FOILED AT THE LAST MOMENT BY THE ARRIVAL OF A RELIEVING INSURGENT FORCE: A DRAMATIC PHASE OF THE SIEGE.



A GOVERNMENT MACHINE-GUN IN ACTION AGAINST THE BELEAGUERED ALCAZAR: THE ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE FORTRESS BEFORE RELIEF ARRIVED AND TURNED THE TABLES ON THE ATTACKING FORCE.

Insurgent troops under the command of General Varela completed their occupation of Toledo on September 28. The last defenders of the Government position were driven off after heavy fighting. The dramatic relief of the Alcazar at a time when its gallant defenders were making their last stand in the ruined cellars was described as follows in "The Times": "When the surviving cadets in the besieged Alcazar realised that the capture of the town was imminent they emerged from the fortress and helped the insurgent troops to drive the Militiamen away. Though

their clothes were rags and their sufferings during the long siege had so weakened them that they could do little more than stagger out into the street, they joined in the battle. They were followed by the women, who knelt down and wept for joy." It was claimed from Burgos that about 1500 people were found alive in the Alcazar. By mid-day on September 28 the insurgents were in possession of the centre of Toledo, from which the Militia had been driven after a furious fusillade. Their capture of the city put Madrid in a serious predicament.

AN AIR RAID IN PROGRESS ON MALAGA: BLAZING OIL TANKS.



AN AIR RAID ON MALAGA BY THREE BOMBING AEROPLANES BELONGING TO THE INSURGENTS: FIRES SPRINGING UP IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY WHERE THE BOMBS HAD TAKEN EFFECT.



A RAID IN WHICH FIFTY WERE REPORTED KILLED AND A HUNDRED WOUNDED: THE SMOKE OF FIRES AND BOMB EXPLOSIONS DRIFTING GENTLY OVER MALAGA BEFORE A REALLY VULNERABLE POINT WAS HIT.



OIL TANKS ON THE WATERFRONT HIT BY BOMBS FROM THE RAIDING MACHINES: A SPECTACULAR COLUMN OF SMOKE RISING FROM THE BURNING STORES AND HANGING LIKE A PALL OVER MALAGA.

THESE spectacular photographs of an air raid on Malaga were taken from the British destroyer "Wolsey" as she lay at anchor off the town on September 22. Three rebel bombing aeroplanes, flying high, appeared over the town at 9.15 a.m. and dropped bombs for a quarter of an hour before flying off towards the north. It was reported that fifty people were killed and a hundred wounded in the raid. Fires broke out in the town and the large oil tanks on the waterfront were set ablaze, a great column of smoke rising from them and hanging for many hours above Malaga in the still air. Refugees who later arrived at Gibraltar stated that, as a reprisal for this and other air raids, over a hundred suspected supporters of Right parties were dragged from prison and shot in cold blood. Among the victims was a well-known Conservative politician. The insurgents' advance on Malaga by land, which was reported to be threatening the town as long ago as the middle of August, had apparently made little further progress at the time of writing. Dissension had arisen, however, among the various Left wing parties in control in the town. The Civil Governor of Malaga resigned and his successor, Señor Rodriguez, advised the Consuls still there that the internal situation was out of hand and would probably lead to anarchy; he therefore advised all foreigners to leave. The Governor asked the Government to send 3000 additional men from Cartagena, owing to the refusal of the Red Militia to fight; but this request was not complied with. On September 28 there were signs that the insurgents' attack would soon be prosecuted with greater energy. The military authorities at La Linea commandeered all motor-omnibuses and other vehicles to convey troops for a new offensive against Malaga and to give support to an encircling movement of troops from Ronda.



AT SUNSET ON THE EVENING OF THE RAID—NINE HOURS LATER: A GREAT CLOUD RISING FROM THE BURNING OIL TANKS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK BY PHOTOGRAPHY: TOPICAL EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.



THE NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY AT ABERDEEN OPENED BY THE DUKE OF YORK:
SOME OF THE LARGE CROWD THAT ATTENDED THE CEREMONY.

On September 23 the Duke of York, accompanied by the Duchess of York, opened the new Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen in the presence of a large number of visitors. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the entrance to the infirmary grounds by Lord Provost Watt and Mrs. Watt. In his speech the Duke read a message from the King, recalling the fact that his Majesty had himself laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings in 1928.



THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY TERCENTENARY: A PARADE OF ALUMNI (12,000 IN ALL) AND
DELEGATES (INCLUDING TWELVE NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS) WATCHED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The celebrations of Harvard's tercentenary ended on September 18. Some 12,000 alumni, and 600 delegates from elsewhere, including 12 Nobel Prize winners, marched in procession into a temporary theatre. President Roosevelt, himself an alumnus of Harvard, was a guest of honour, and made the chief address. The proceedings included a broadcast greeting from Mr. Baldwin, as Chancellor of Cambridge University.



AN ABORTIVE PORTUGUESE MUTINY: THE SLOOP
"ALFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE" DAMAGED BY GUNFIRE.

On September 8 (as noted in our issue of September 19) some of the crew of two Portuguese warships lying in Lisbon harbour, the "Alfonso de Albuquerque" and the "Dao," mutinied and attempted to steam out to sea. Their intention was to join in the Spanish war. After an attempt at mediation the ships were fired on from the shore and both were disabled.



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA
AND ALBERT MUSEUM: AN ENGLISH WALNUT CHAIR.

Early in the eighteenth century a new type of walnut chair was introduced from the Netherlands, which is remarkable for simplicity, elegance, and comfort. This example, from towards the end of George I.'s reign, is notable for its faultless proportions and the rhythmical balance of contrasted curves. It was bought in 1890 for £10.



FLOOD HAVOC DURING A RECENT U.S. HURRICANE: WRECKAGE
PILED AGAINST A BRIDGE AT SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

On September 17 and 18 a violent hurricane, moving northwards from the West Indies, swept many districts of the United States. The total casualties along the eastern coast were given as 41 dead and 67 missing. "The Concho River," it was reported, "rose rapidly, flooding the town of San Angelo, in Texas. The damage done is estimated at 1,500,000 dollars. Silt and debris cover the floors of 300 homes."



THE "SILVER JUBILEE" SETS UP A NEW RECORD FROM NEWCASTLE TO EDINBURGH:
BRITAIN'S FIRST STREAMLINED TRAIN PASSING OVER THE ALN VIADUCT.

The famous L.N.E.R. train, the "Silver Jubilee," accomplished a record run from Newcastle to Edinburgh on September 26, saving 32 minutes on the usual time for the journey. The time taken was just under the two hours, and the average speed was 65 miles an hour. The train comprised the customary number of carriages, and was drawn by the "Silver Link" engine. The purpose of the experiment was to learn how far this type of train could be used on other services.



THE NEW DOVER-DUNKERQUE TRAIN FERRIES: A TEST BEING CARRIED OUT FOR
THE FORTHCOMING SERVICE—COAL TRUCKS ENTERING THE SHIP.

On September 28 tests were carried out on the "Hampton Ferry," one of the three Southern Railway steamers which, as mentioned in our last issue, will start the new cross-Channel sleeping-car passenger service on October 14. The vessel is 257 ft. long and 60 ft. in beam, with four lines of track on board providing accommodation for a train of twelve sleeping-cars. She is seen here in her new dock at Dover, with some loaded coal trucks being run on board.

THE GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES: TRAINING WITH TANKS, GAS-MASKS, HIGH-VELOCITY GUNS, AND A NEW A.-A. WEAPON.



LIGHT TANKS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES: FIVE- TO SIX-TON MACHINES MANNED BY CREWS IN UNIFORMS RESEMBLING THOSE OF THE ROYAL TANK CORPS.



GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY IN THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES: A GUN-CREW WITH A NEW TYPE OF WEAPON; AND ONE MAN USING A RANGE-FINDER.



AN EXAMPLE OF MECHANISATION IN THE GERMAN ARMY, A PROCESS NOT BY ANY MEANS COMPLETE AT PRESENT: AN ARMoured CAR MOUNTING TWO WEAPONS.



ARTILLERY IN THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES: A HIGH-VELOCITY GUN COMING INTO ACTION; WITH SOMEWHAT TENUOUS CAMOUFLAGE.



GERMAN LIGHT TANKS OPERATING ACROSS COUNTRY: A PHOTOGRAPH THAT SHOWS THE TWO MACHINE-GUNS CARRIED BY THEM IN A ROTATING TURRET.

The German grand autumn manœuvres (which finished on September 25) were conducted with great realism. All civilian traffic in the "war" area was stopped; tank mines that really exploded—harmlessly, of course—were used; and engineers were even allowed to cut down trees in good earnest for blocking roads, and so forth. The manœuvres, however, were primarily training exercises. Competent observers seem agreed that there were no surprises in the way of matériel. A



THE TYPE OF GAS MASK IN USE IN THE GERMAN ARMY: A GAS ALARM AT AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT HEADQUARTERS POST DURING THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

new type of anti-aircraft gun was to be seen in action, but only a few of the new 105-mm. gun-howitzers were employed. The first-line transport, it appears, and the field artillery is still horse-drawn. Only one light-tank regiment was employed—being switched from one side to the other as required by the umpires. The German medium and heavy tank is still presumably in its trial stage. Tanks were not used against tanks, but light anti-tank guns were numerous.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE: EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK.



A ROYAL VISIT TO DENMARK'S TWELVE-YEAR-OLD OLYMPIC MEDAL-WINNER: KING CHRISTIAN AND INGE SORESENSEN.

A description of this photograph states that King Christian of Denmark recently made a special journey to Skovshoved, a little fishing village near Copenhagen, to see Inge Sorensen, who became a Danish national heroine when she won a bronze medal in the Olympic Games Swimming. She is only twelve, and was claimed as the youngest Olympic swimmer.



MR. ERNEST BEVIN.

Elected Chairman, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, September 23. General Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union, the formation of which was largely his work. Known as the "Dockers' K.C.," having conducted their case in the 1920 enquiry.



ADMIRAL S. SIMS.

Commanded U.S. naval forces in European waters during the war. Died September 28. Entered U.S. Navy, 1876. After being naval Attaché at Paris he commanded Destroyer Flotillas, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, 1913-15. President, U.S. Naval War College, 1917.



LEADERS OF THE PALESTINE ARABS, TO WHOM IT WAS STATED FOUR ARAB RULERS MIGHT APPEAL TO END THE STRIKE.

It was recently stated that the rulers of Iraq, Yemen, and Trans-Jordan together with King Ibn Saud, were considering an appeal to the Supreme Arab Committee to end the strike. The members of the committee seen here are (l. to r.; front row) Ragheb Bey Nashashibi (Chairman, Defence Party), the Grand Mufti (President), Ahmed Hilmi Pasha (General Manager, Jerusalem Arab Bank), Abd El Latif, Bey Es-Salah (Chairman, Arab National Party), and Mr. Alfred Roke; and (at back) Jamal Effendi El-Husseini, Dr. Heisen Khaldi (Mayor of Jerusalem), Ya'cub Bey El-Ghusein, and Mr. Fuad S. Saba.



THE "POURQUOI PAS" DISASTER: THE BODIES OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS ON THE DANISH GOVERNMENT VESSEL "HVIDBJÖRNE".



THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF FORTY IN THE EXPLORING SHIP "POURQUOI PAS": EUGÈNE GONEDÉC RESCUED BY DANISH SEAMEN (BACK TO CAMERA).

The terrible disaster which overtook Dr. Charcot's exploring ship, the "Pourquoi Pas," off the coast of Iceland on September 16 was recorded in our last issue, when we illustrated the vessel and gave a portrait of her commander. Only one of the forty persons on board the "Pourquoi Pas" survived. This was Eugene Gonedec. He stated that he was asleep in his berth when the ship went aground. All the crew, he said, realised that she was too old to withstand such a storm. Gonedec only survived because he managed to cling to a gangway which drifted to the coast. The Danish naval inspection vessel "Hvidbjörnen" played a fine part in the rescue work.



SOLE SURVIVOR FROM THE "POURQUOI PAS": GONEDÉC ON BOARD THE DANISH VESSEL WHICH RESCUED HIM.



THE NEW FRENCH RESIDENT-GENERAL IN MOROCCO: GENERAL NOGUES; WITH LEADING PARIS MOSLEMS.

General Nogues was recently appointed Resident-General of French Morocco in place of M. Marcel Peyrouton. The appointment of a soldier to a post held by civilians for several years is due to the Spanish civil war. General Nogues, who is sixty, has spent much time in Morocco since the Great War. He served in the campaign against Abdel Krim.



THE FRANC CRISIS: M. AURIOL (CENTRE), THE FINANCE MINISTER, BESIEGED BY REPORTERS.

The situation of the franc again became critical on September 25. The raising of the bank rate the day before had not had the effect hoped for. It was, moreover, public knowledge that all M. Blum's Government, with the exception of the Finance Minister, M. Auriol, had accepted devaluation as inevitable in the end. It was learned on September 26 that the franc would be "readjusted."



VOPEL (LEFT) AND KILIAN; GERMAN WINNERS OF THE WEMBLEY SIX-DAYS' CYCLE RACE.

The International six-days' cycle race at the Empire Sports Arena, Wembley, ended on September 26 with the victory of the German pair, Kilian and Voipel. Aerts and Buysse (Belgium) came in second, one lap behind; and a French pair were third. The riders spent some 143 hours on the track and cycled nearly 2500 miles.

ELECTING A LORD MAYOR FOR CORONATION YEAR: A GUILDHALL CEREMONY.



PROCEEDINGS THAT RESULTED IN THE ELECTION OF SIR GEORGE BROADBRIDGE AS LORD MAYOR OF LONDON:
THE SCENE IN GUILDHALL DURING THE HOLDING OF A COMMON HALL OF THE LIVERYMEN OF THE CITY GUILDS.

The election of the new Lord Mayor for the ensuing year—Alderman Sir George Broadbridge—was of special interest in view of the Coronation ceremonies next May, in which he will take a prominent part. The election took place on Michaelmas Day (September 29) at a Common Hall of the Liverymen of the City Guilds, held at Guildhall, and was preceded by the usual service in the Corporation Church of St. Lawrence Jewry. Thence the present Lord Mayor (Sir Percy Vincent), with the Aldermen and City officials, proceeded to Guildhall carrying nosegays of old English flowers, and walked to the hustings in the Great Hall, which were strewn with

sweet herbs—a custom dating from the time of the Great Plague. That the Liverymen's choice might be "free and unfettered," the present Lord Mayor and those aldermen who had passed the chair left the hall with the Recorder. The Common Serjeant then read a list of names of aldermen who had served as sheriffs and were eligible. As Sir George Broadbridge's name was read, there was a great cry of "All." He has been associated with the tin-mining industry of Nigeria, and became deputy-chairman of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines. He retired from active business in 1928, and was knighted in the following year.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



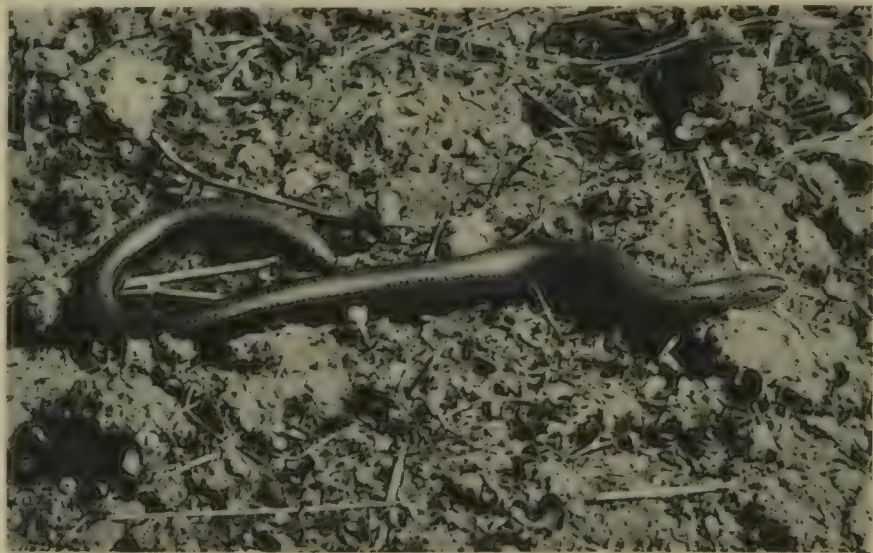
THE SLOW-WORM: AN OUTSTANDING MISNOMER.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

AFTER two dreadful months in hospital I have at last drifted into the smooth waters of convalescence, now sufficiently advanced to allow me to resume my place on this page again. To my friend, Mr. Burton, who has so ably carried on for me, I here offer my grateful thanks. With returning health, I found myself more than once lamenting the fact that so many of my fellow-men find interest only in human inventions, and the power they confer either as a means of wealth, or pleasure; a habit of mind which bodes ill for the future. For there can be no escape from the conclusion that every mother's son of us should have at least a working knowledge of his own body, and of the bodies of some, at least, of "the lower orders of Creation," and the way they live, and move, and have their being. The more vividly we realise that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made," and the agencies which determine the modes of life and the shapes of these lowlier creatures, the more we shall understand the conditions for the well-being of our own bodies.

One might suppose that those, at any rate, who have a professional interest in zoology would have, in full measure, this sense of awareness of all that pertains to the manifestations of life. But this is by no means generally true. Too often their interests in the subjects

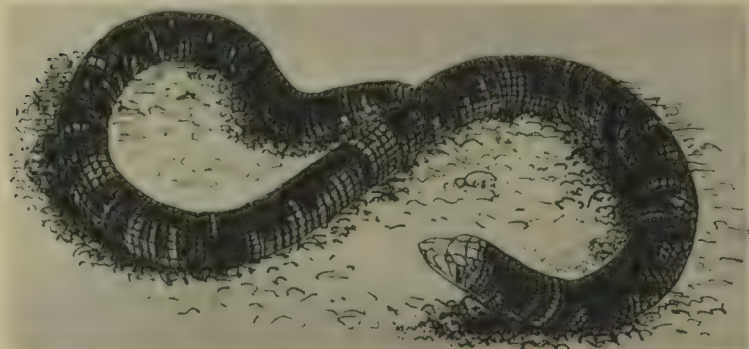
haunts, a dense tangle of roots and leaves. Hampered, rather than helped, by its legs, these would be kept pressed close to the body, which was thrust forward by sinuous movements of the body and tail. Naturally the superannuated limbs began to lose strength and size, till at



THE SLOW-WORM—IN REALITY A SPECIES OF LIZARD WHICH HAS LOST ITS LEGS: AN ANIMAL WHOSE SINUOUS BODY IS WELL ADAPTED TO HUNTING FOR ITS FOOD—SLUGS AND SMALL INSECTS—AMONG DENSE UNDERGROWTH.

last they vanished. This interpretation gains force from the fact that in the family *Anguillidae*, to which the slow-worm belongs, there is another, much larger species, the "glass-snake"—so called from the ease with which it sheds its tail when seized—which is in like case limbless, though minute vestiges of the hind-limb remain. Furthermore, it is marked by a deep groove running down each side of the body from the head to the base of the tail. But this can have nothing to do with its limbless state, since a precisely similar groove is found in a nearly related Central American genus, *Gerrhonotus*, which has well-developed legs. What meaning, then, are we to attribute to the groove?

This groove turns up again in certain African lizards of the genus *Gerrhosaurus*, though it is not present in all the species, a fact which makes it the more interesting and puzzling. Zoologists, so far, have used this strange lateral groove and these bony nodules merely as convenient "diagnostic" characters, to make identification of the species easier. But, so far as I know, no one has ever asked why these singular



A DEGENERATE, SOFT-SKINNED LIZARD, BOTH LIMBLESS AND BLIND, WHICH LIVES IN BURROWS AND IN THE NESTS OF TERMITES, ON WHICH IT FEEDS: THE AFRICAN AMPHISBÆNA, WHICH IS ABLE TO MOVE WITH EQUAL FACILITY FORWARDS OR BACKWARDS.

After a Drawing by Macer Wright.

of their studies are confined to such superficial, or internal characters as are of service in schemes of classification. Necessary, indeed, these are, but they do little, or nothing, to inspire a conception of the Pageant of Nature, and the agencies which have shaped the several members of this pageant.

Let me illustrate what I am driving at by the case of the slow-worm brought to me a day or two ago by my wife. Much information is to be found in books on zoology as to its general shape, coloration, food, and geographical distribution, but nothing whatever as to the all-important and subtle relationship between this matter of the food and bodily shape. Known in common speech as the "slow-worm," or the "blind-worm," this creature is neither a worm nor blind, but a lizard which has lost its legs. They must be singularly unobservant who call it blind, for its eyes are well developed, and have a movable lower eyelid. The smooth, cylindrical, limbless body is, in so far, worm-like; but it is covered with small, close-fitting, horny scales, each of which covers a small nodule of bone. Such nodules, and larger, are found in other lizards, especially the skinks, where they attain to their maximum development.

What has brought about this strange transformation from a lizard-like into the curiously snake-like body? Surely the mode of life which this creature had to lead in pursuit of the food of its choice, slugs, small snails, and probably also the small beetles which abound in its

features came into being! Yet here is a problem well worth investigating.

And now as to the "Skinks." The skink-tribe are the commonest of all lizards, and are found all over the world. The largest is the Blue-tongued lizard (*Tiliqua scincoides*), which attains to a length of 2 ft. Africa possesses an astonishing number of species, and they are remarkable for the number which have degenerate limbs. These are all either burrowers or live in dense undergrowth, where limbs, as in the slow-worm, would be a hindrance rather than a help. In some the fore-limbs become more reduced than the hinder pair, in others the reverse is the case. These burrowing forms, again, show a most interesting series of stages in the degeneration of the eyes, and the development of a transparent protective cover formed by the lower eyelid which in *Cryptoblepharus* attains to its maximum development, for herein it has become perfectly transparent, and fused with the upper lid to form a sort of watch-glass, as in the gecko, and



A LIZARD WITH ONLY MINUTE VESTIGES OF FORE AND HIND LIMBS; AND CLOSELY FITTING SCALES: AN ENLARGED VIEW OF *CHALCIDES TRIDACTYLUS*.

Flatters and Garnett.

the snake, hence the glassy-stare of these creatures, which can never shut their eyes.

Finally we come to the most remarkable of all, the Amphisbæniids. They are entirely burrowers, living in damp, sandy regions, and constructing subterranean galleries in their pursuit of worms and white ants. As a result, the body has become transformed into a worm-like shape, so much so that it is difficult to distinguish the head from the tail, and this difficulty is increased by the fact that the creatures can move either head first or tail first with equal facility. Moreover, they have neither visible eyes nor ears, while the skin is soft and divided into rectangular segments in regular transverse and longitudinal rows. They are represented by about sixty species, all of which, save the genus *Chirotos* of Mexico and California, are limbless. In *Chirotos* there are small, stumpy fore-limbs, with five-, four-, or three-clawed fingers.

Having regard to their highly specialised condition and mode of life, their geographical distribution is remarkable, since they are to be found both in S. America and Africa, as well as in the countries around the Mediterranean. How did they manage to cover so vast a range? The mystery is perhaps partly explained by the fact that fossil remains are known from the Oligocene. Hence they have had tens of thousands of years to accomplish these wanderings, and may have passed into America by the now submerged land-bridge which some believe then joined the Old and New Worlds.



FIVE SPECIES OF SKINK-LIZARDS, ILLUSTRATING THE GRADUAL REDUCTION OF THE LIMBS TO THE CONDITION OF MERE VESTIGES: THE SERIES, FROM *CHALCIDES OCELLATUS* (ABOVE), WHICH HAS FOUR FULLY-FORMED LEGS, DOWN TO *CHALCIDES GUETERI* (BOTTOM), IN WHICH ALL EXTERNAL TRACES OF LIMBS HAVE DISAPPEARED.

The names of the five species seen here are (reading downwards) *Chalcides ocellatus*, *C. mionecton*, *C. delisii*, *C. tridactylus*, and *C. gueteri*.



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A SCENE IN THE KOMATI RIVER, NEAR KOMATIPOORT: A GROUP OF HIPPOPOTAMI—ANIMALS SOMETIMES AGGRESSIVE, AS WITNESS A RECENT "HIPPO" DUEL IN UGANDA.

Here is another striking big-game photograph by Professor B. F. Jearey, of whose work we have given several previous examples, such as the coloured photographs of wart-hogs and blue wildebeeste in our issue of September 12, and a blond lion in that of March 21 last. Above is seen a group of hippopotami feeding on a rocky islet in the Komati River, in the eastern Transvaal. "This picture," writes Professor Jearey, "was taken near Komatipoort. Hippo can be very aggressive at times. They have an aversion to posing for photographs. Hippo meat is considered a great delicacy by the natives." An instance of aggressiveness, towards its own kind, in the apparently placid hippopotamus, was given in "The Times" the other day by a correspondent at Kampala, in Uganda, who wrote: "Residents

of Jinja recently witnessed a fight between two full-grown hippopotami. It appears that a great bellowing was heard close by. Two hippopotami were seen fighting fiercely, and bellowing abuse at each other. The battle continued until the beasts were scared by flashlights used by the spectators to illuminate the struggle. They then moved off, leaving a trail of blood to mark the severity of the conflict. . . . There are many hippopotami just above the Ripon Falls (near Jinja). At night they take charge, wandering all over the outskirts of the town and taking toll of the gardens. Residents going home at night keep a sharp look-out. . . . The animals are carefully protected, as, in spite of the damage they do, they are a source of interest and attraction."

AFTER THE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH BY PROFESSOR B. F. JEAREY, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S. (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)

THE OLD EMPIRE.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE BRITISH EMPIRE BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION": By L. H. GIPSON.*

(PUBLISHED BY THE CAXTON PRINTERS.)

THE aim of this extremely interesting and comprehensive work is "to get a view of the old Empire in a state of tranquility and equilibrium for the last time in its history"—i.e., in the middle of the eighteenth century. Professor Gipson has admirably succeeded in his object—he has even somewhat exceeded it. Before considering the constituent parts of the Old Empire, he devotes a volume to the condition of Great Britain and Ireland at the date selected. Interesting though this portion of the work is, not a little of it will seem to the English reader to savour of supererogation; and, while admiring the author's judicious generalisations, he will sometimes wonder what such matters as the "social and anti-social forces" of English society, or the politics of Scotland and Ireland, or the manoeuvres of the Pelhams, have to do with the "Empire of the Britagnes." It is only fair, however, to remember that Mr. Gipson is writing for American readers, to whom this preliminary survey of the central power will not only be useful, but in many cases indispensable. Apart from its relevance, the succinct review of the parent country is very discriminating and well-balanced, and is a piece of interpretation which comes most appropriately from an American historian who was formerly a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, and who is therefore able to look at British imperial questions from two points of view. In some respects, Mr. Gipson's survey is a little too favourable to eighteenth-century England; we think, for example, that had he gone beyond the outside of the platter of criminal law he would have found even more ravaging and uncleanness than he has disengaged. On the whole, however, his sketch is eminently fair and unprejudiced, and makes a spirited prelude to the study of a world-dominion which he describes, in his final summary, as "the most imposing politico-economic structure that the world had ever known."

By 1750, the British Empire was spread over practically the whole world, with its most important constituents in the Western Hemisphere. It contained probably fifteen million souls, and within its vast compass were thirty-one Governments subordinate to that of Great Britain. It had been acquired by conquest and annexation, by treaties of cession, and very largely by the irresistible processes of trade and commercial initiative. There was never a more fallacious generalisation than Seeley's well-known *not* that "the British Empire was acquired in a fit of absence of mind"; Professor Gipson is far nearer the truth when he says that the Empire "was not the conscious creation of far-seeing statesmanship, but of adventurous, hard-working, home-loving men and women of the middle and lower classes of society of the British Isles and of Europe who were endowed with extraordinary initiative, tenacity of purpose, and resourcefulness in meeting as individuals the problems of frontier life." The whole story, despite its many dark pages, makes one of the most stirring chapters in the annals of human effort and achievement. Mr. Gipson proceeds to consider, with eminent impartiality, the exact nature of that achievement in the American colonies and plantations in the West Indies, and in Newfoundland and Hudson Bay.

Clearly we cannot be concerned here with the great mass of detail thus involved, but must be content with a few general impressions of the "imposing structure." What must first strike any reader is its fascinating diversity. What greater contrast could there be than that between (say) the life of outpostmen in the Hudson Bay Territory and the stately society of Virginia? There was, indeed, a fundamental difference—and one which, in the sequel, could be settled only by bloodshed—between the agricultural North and the "plantation" South; two wholly distinct types of society existed—as, in some measure, they continue to exist to-day. Again, side by side with the sensuous and entirely materialistic world of the Carolinas was the idealistic experiment of Georgia, where sincere and devoted humanitarians strove to establish a little Earthly Paradise—only to be defeated in the end by the Mammon of Unrighteousness. While in Jamaica horrible brutalities were practised upon slaves, in Pennsylvania was established a land of complete tolerance and a refuge for all the persecuted sects of Europe—a Province

where "the atmosphere was, in the main, one of good will toward all men"; and one, let us add, which achieved a combination vouchsafed to few men except Quakers—the combination of treasure both in heaven and on earth. And so the contrasts might be multiplied, for they are endless; and the marvel is—as it still is with the British Commonwealth—that among so many diverse elements there could be any homogeneity at all.

Secondly, the reader must be struck by the enormous economic vitality of the whole agglomerate. It has been computed that in 1750 the annual value of the total exports of the colonies to England was over five million pounds—an enormous sum at the period. Whether it was rice or indigo from South Carolina, or sugar from the West Indies, or cod from Newfoundland, or timber from New Hampshire, the volume of industry was huge and unceasing; intense economic wars had to be fought over sugar and iron, and it is interesting to note that in Mr. Gipson's view the much-abused Iron Act of 1750 was really an economic necessity

But, to modern opinion—and we should not forget that the opinion is quite modern—all this economic prosperity, which contributed to make England the greatest wealth-producing country in the world, stood upon rotten foundations. "Guinea," says Mr. Gipson bluntly, "carried the Empire." Between 1680 and 1786 two million African slaves were introduced into the empire; the immense trade in sugar, rice, indigo, and tobacco depended absolutely upon their labour; and when Georgia tried to do without them, it succumbed to economic pressure, though not without a gallant struggle. The plantations of North America and the West Indies needed, and got without difficulty, at least ten thousand slaves per year. The time was coming when the whole economic foundation of a huge part of the Western trade had to be dynamited; and there is some irony in the fact that one of the penalties which the revolting colonies had to pay for their independence was the solution, with their own blood, of this tremendous social problem.

And what of the most important element of all—government? Since self-depreciation is an English foible, there is a widespread belief in England, as well as in the United States, that Britain lost her American colonies through indifference, ineptitude, and a long course of misgovernment which so exasperated the colonists that at last they began irritably throwing tea into Boston Harbour. No reader of this book will come away from it with any misconception so foolish or so utterly unsupported by the facts.

The forms of government in the different colonies were diverse, and some of them—company possessions, private proprietaries or concessions, and corporate or charter colonies—were, to modern thinking, peculiar. But there were twenty-one with constitutions which guaranteed a large measure of self-government; and, indeed, in all of them, self-government was encouraged and attained. It is true that legislation was subject to the veto of the British Parliament, on the advice of the Board of Trade; but, as Mr. Gipson shows repeatedly, the veto was exercised in very few cases, and nearly always for good cause. The Board of Trade was no vexatious tyrant, but an efficient and zealous body, which in the main fostered the best interests of the colonies. It is true that the degree of lawfulness varied in different places—for example, North Carolina,

New Jersey, and Newfoundland always had difficulty in enforcing their laws; but that was due to local conditions, and had nothing to do with the central Government. Mr. Gipson is emphatic on the point that the governors were, in the main, diligent and capable officers; men like Gooch and Dinwiddie of Virginia did admirable work, and bad governors like Johnston of North Carolina were soon brought to book. Mr. Gipson finds two principles dominant throughout the Old Empire: the development of autonomy; and "the absence of design on the part of the Government to exploit the people of the dependencies for the benefit of those living at the seat of power."

And yet, within twenty-six years of the picture here presented, the Declaration of Independence had been signed. Why? Of course there were mistakes and follies; and of course there were elements, especially among the Puritan section, which were becoming less and less sympathetic to English ideas and institutions; but the true cause of the War of Independence is

not to be found in the comparatively trivial circumstances which are usually assigned as its occasion. All parenthood is a business of *sic vos non vobis*. Parents bring up their children to lose them—or, at the most, to retain their affection in a voluntary and detached, but not a dependent, form. All through this study of the Old Empire, we see the growth of what Professor Gipson calls "political awareness"—of a conscious and increasing self-sufficiency which before long became irresistible, and, indeed, was resisted only half-heartedly. In such manner England has conceived parentage; in such manner she still conceives it, asking nothing of her grown-up offspring except—if they think her worthy of it—respect, support, and voluntary co-operation. If she is the insatiable land-grabbing, money-devouring, war-mongering monster imagined by some of her critics, then she is singularly blind to her own interest, for she teaches her children all too well the doctrines of liberty and self-reliance. C. K. A.



THE EARLIEST DRAWINGS OF LIFE IN BRITISH COLONIAL AMERICA: A LAND CRAB; BY JOHN WHITE, WHO WAS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA IN 1587.



ONE OF JOHN WHITE'S FAITHFUL STUDIES OF AMERICAN FAUNA—PROBABLY DONE FROM LIFE IN OLD VIRGINIA: A FLAMINGO.



A FLYING-FISH: ONE OF THE UNFAMILIAR CREATURES OF WHICH JOHN WHITE MADE FAITHFUL STUDIES IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

On the double-page overleaf are reproduced a number of John White's famous drawings of life in America, done about 1585. It is mentioned there that the British Museum is preparing a volume containing reproductions of sixty-five of the drawings in colour—an important publication on a most interesting theme.

for England. As for tobacco—that extraordinary commodity, the demand for which, at all times and among all races, has been far more insistent than the demand for the necessities of life—Mr. Gipson observes that "in the tobacco of Virginia and Maryland Great Britain possessed a treasure greater by far than all the mines of Mexico and Peru." From Maryland alone, in 1749, "some two hundred vessels totalling about 12,000 tons burden and navigated by 4000 men were employed to carry the crop to Great Britain." One result of this almost frenzied economic activity was a very high average of prosperity among the settlers. Apart from the frontier struggles (which Mr. Gipson reserves for a future volume), it is quite a mistake to think of the life of the colonist in 1750 as one of hardship and rough living. Life, as described by this historian, in places as far separated as Boston, New York, Charleston, and Bridgetown (Barbados), was an affair of comfort and "amenity" often bordering on extravagance and ostentation.

* "The British Empire Before the American Revolution: Provincial Characteristics and Sectional Tendencies in the Era Preceding the American Crisis" (3 Volumes). By Lawrence Henry Gipson, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D., F.R.Hist.S., Professor of History and Head of the Department of History and Government, Lehigh University. With Numerous Maps. (The Caxton Printers, Ltd.; Caldwell, Idaho, U.S.A.: 15 dollars.)

THE EARLIEST DRAWINGS OF BRITISH COLONIAL AMERICA.

THESE beautiful and interesting water-colour drawings by John White are some of the sixty-five which are to be published in facsimile by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1938 in a sumptuous edition of 300 copies, at a price of 15 guineas. The drawings were recently shown in a special exhibition at the British Museum. John White accompanied Sir Richard Grenville in 1584 in the expedition equipped by Raleigh for the settlement of what is now North Carolina, then named Virginia in honour of Queen Elizabeth. In 1587 White became Governor of the settlement, but he had to return to England for further help.

[Continued at foot of next page.]

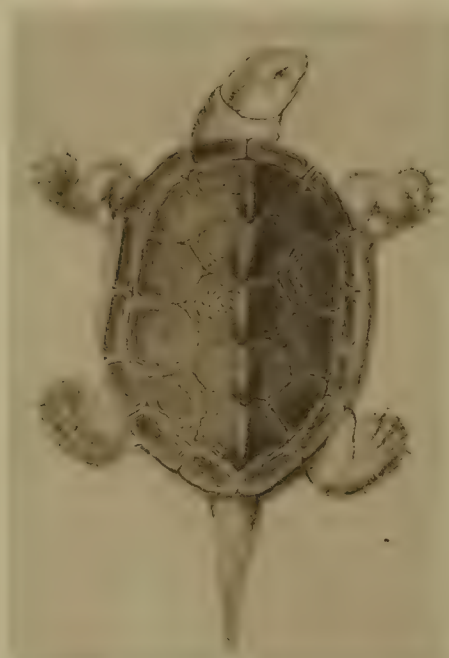


AN INHABITANT OF FLORIDA IN THE DAYS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS: A NATIVE WARRIOR, PAINTED AND ARMED WITH A BOW AND ARROW.

(RIGHT)
A NATIVE
RELIGIOUS
DANCE AS
OBSERVED
AND DRAWN
BY JOHN
WHITE:
MEN AND
WOMEN IN
A CIRCLE,
WITH PILLARS
CARVED WITH
HUMAN
HEADS.



A POMEIOC CHIEFTAIN'S WIFE, WITH HER DAUGHTER AGED EIGHT OR TEN YEARS: VIRGINIAN NATIVES OF ELIZABETHAN TIMES.



A LOGGERHEAD TURTLE: ONE OF THE MANY WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF AMERICAN FAUNA DONE BY JOHN WHITE.



A WOMAN OF FLORIDA IN THE 1580'S: ONE OF JOHN WHITE'S FAMOUS DRAWINGS, SOON TO BE PUBLISHED IN FACSIMILE BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



A SOOTHSAYER, WITH A BIRD AFFIXED TO THE SIDE OF HIS HEAD—CALLED "THE FLYER" BY THE ARTIST: AN INTERESTING NATIVE TYPE.



"THE MANNER OF THEIR ATTIRE AND PAINTING THEMSELVES WHEN THEY GOE TO THEIR GENERALL HUNTINGS, OR AT THEIR SOLEMNE FEASTS": A NATIVE CHIEFTAIN.

JOHN WHITE'S RECORD OF VIRGINIA IN 1585: SIXTEENTH-CENTURY NATIVES, FAUNA AND FLORA.



A NATIVE TOMB OF TEN CHIEFTAINS: "THEIR FLESH CLENE TAKEN OF FROM THE BONES SAVE THE SKYNN AND HEARE OF THEIRE HEADS"; WITH A WOODEN IMAGE (RIGHT) WATCHING OVER THE DEAD.



"THE MANNER OF THEIR FISHING," WHICH INCLUDES MEN ON FOOT USING SPEARS AND OTHERS IN A "CANNOW" USING A KIND OF NET: ONE OF JOHN WHITE'S DRAWINGS OF AMERICAN NATIVE CUSTOMS.

Continued.

which was delayed by the attempted Spanish invasion. When, in 1590, an expedition reached Virginia, no trace of the settlers could be found. To quote the prospectus of this important publication, which will be edited by Mr. A. M. Hind, Keeper of Prints and Drawings: "It is unnecessary to insist on the unique value of these earliest illustrations of American natives, their customs and habitations, and the fauna and flora of the country. They are faithful studies



THE VILLAGE OF SECOTON, SOUTH OF ROANOKE: A GENERAL VIEW; SHOWING "THEIR RYPE CORNE," "THEIR GREENE CORNE," "CORNE NEWLY SPRONG," "THEIR SITTING AT MEATE," "THE PLACE OF SOLEMNE PRAYER," AND A RELIGIOUS DANCE.



"THE BROYLING OF THEIR FISH OVER THE FLAME OF FIER": AN EXAMPLE OF THE INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN NATIVE CUSTOMS, FLORA, AND FAUNA DONE BY JOHN WHITE IN THE OLD SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

made apparently on the spot by one who himself played a prominent part in the expeditions. Not only is John White a reliable and conscientious observer—he is also an artist of distinction, and these delicate water-colours give him a place, beside his contemporary Nicholas Hilliard, among the few genuine artists of English birth in the sixteenth century. The facsimiles of White's drawings . . . will form a picture-book of extraordinary charm and variety."

THE ISLANDS THAT INSPIRED DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION:

THE GALAPAGOS, WITH THEIR UNIQUE BIRDS AND ANIMALS THAT STRIKINGLY EXEMPLIFY THE VARIATION OF SPECIES.

By DR. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. (See also illustrations on pages 591-593.)

The Galapagos have been the objects of intensive study by naturalists for the past century, beginning with Charles Darwin, who visited them in the course of his famous voyage in the "Beagle." Dr. Wolfgang von Hagen here describes the great scientific interest of these islands, with their high percentage of unique species, some of which vary from island to island. Dr. von Hagen was the Director of the Darwin Memorial Expedition to the Galapagos.

UNTIL the coming of Charles Darwin to the Galapagos Islands in 1835, this volcanic archipelago was known only to seamen and whalers. One invariably thinks of Charles Darwin as the matured naturalist, as the grey-bearded philosopher of Down, and so one is apt to forget that when he arrived at the Galapagos Islands he was a young man, only twenty-six years of age.

During the first years of the voyage of the *Beagle*, Darwin never doubted that, upon his return to England, he would become a clergyman, and he so expressed himself in his letters home; but something changed this. A series of convictions lying dormant in his mind were suddenly quickened by observations towards the end of his trip, thus supplying the impetus that made him not only thereafter interpret his collections in a different light, but changed his life, and prepared his future. And this impetus came from the five weeks that he spent at the Galapagos Islands. Here amidst the uninhabited, inhospitable cinder-heaps that are the

with the geological and palæontological phenomena of the American mainland, he was ready to grasp the significant facts in the animal life of the Galapagos Islands.

The Galapagos Islands are wholly of volcanic origin. They were, to use Darwin's expression, "aqueous." Not

forgotten, and now all he desired was a small place in the British Museum to work over his collections. One may ask why the Galapagos Islands played such an important part in the "evolution of the idea of evolution." True, had Darwin not already spent three years in South America before his visit to the islands, they might not have been so important. But, with his mind already deeply impressed

were neither trogons, toucans, nor humming-birds, nor any of the other gaudy inhabitants of the mainland jungles. In spite of the fact that many of the birds were new species they bore a definite resemblance to the avifauna of the South American continent; and "yet by some trifling details of structure, tones of the voice and plumage," showed a definite mutation of the original sparse avifauna which, in the distant past had made its way thither to the islands.

It was the reptiles which presented to Darwin the most conspicuous feature of animal life. The tortoises were immense and ubiquitous, found on ten of the three-and-thirty islands of the group. The tortoises varied greatly from island to island, demonstrating to Darwin, again and again, that isolation of the various groups of the few original tortoises tended to mutation, depending on the type of habitat. Iguanas, both terrestrial and marine, lived in great colonies on various islands. Darwin noted that, "it is very interesting to thus find a well-characterised genus having its marine and terrestrial species belonging to so confined a portion of the world." The sea iguana lived on sea-algae, and could swim for a long time above and below the water, its aquatic propulsion being only with its powerful tail. Its distribution from isle to isle could be thus explained; but the land iguana, which it resembled, could not swim, and it was found in widely segregated parts. How did it make its way thither?

Everything, plant, animal or bird, pointed to some former migration from the South American mainland. Two alternative conclusions about the populating of the islands were open to Darwin. If one of them were found correct in the case of the Galapagos Islands, it would apply to the rest of the world. Either the fauna was created specially for the Galapagos; a theory which, in the light of his former investigations, would be the height of absurdity; or, if it had not been so created, it was brought thither by a now extinct land-bridge, wind, or current. If species were immutable, as the great Linnaeus claimed, then, irrespective of climate or habitat, the species brought to the islands would have remained unchanged. But most of the species on the Galapagos were unique. Therefore the source from



THE INHOSPITABLE, VOLCANIC GALAPAGOS, WHICH DARWIN VISITED JUST OVER A CENTURY AGO IN THE "BEAGLE," FINDING, IN THE ANIMALS OF THE ISLANDS, STRIKING EVIDENCE OF THE MUTATION OF SPECIES: THE ISLAND OF ABINGDON IN ERUPTION—ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE VOLCANOES STILL REMAINING IN THE GALAPAGOS GROUP.

Photographs by Dr. Wolfgang von Hagen.

only were they of volcanic origin, but volcanic activity still continued (as it does to-day) in the more northern parts of the archipelago. It was assumed, and with reason,

that at one time in their history there was neither animal life nor vegetation, but simply smouldering, erupting heights. Man had lived only two decades on the islands, so he, of course, did not bring in the flora and fauna. The islands lie six hundred miles from South America, and although being in part crossed by the equator, they are not tropical islands, at least, on their lower and littoral ranges. Therefore, if animals were created simultaneously and independently one of the other, would not the animals of these islands, a mere six hundred miles from the mainland of South America, be exact counterparts of the continental fauna? But they were not. Seventy-five per cent. of the fauna was different, and, moreover, unique in the world, and even within the archipelago itself, the same species varied from island to island! And yet, different as they were from the faunal types

of the continent, they were formed on the American type. Why? Darwin tells us that these questions "haunted him."

Birds he found abundant and of great but not spectacular interest. It was not a tropical assemblage. There

which they came must itself have been subjected to changes (which the Galapagos Islands in their oceanic isolation had not felt), since many of the species present on them were no longer to be found on the mainland.

The second conclusion open to Darwin was that species were mutable and subject to modification—due to certain environmental influences. In that case, one ought to find that, while the fauna was peculiar to the Galapagos, it showed more or less definite relationship to that of the mainland, from which the islands received the precursors of their particular species, and, according to the type of environment and climatic conditions brought into play, the animal would mutate according to the dictates of its own expediency. To the latter reasoning Darwin held steadfastly, and when in the remaining years left to him to work out his theories, he would pause over his Galapagos collections, these impressions would fortify his mind, moulding the interpretations that were given final utterance in "The Origin of Species," published in 1859.

During the five weeks that Darwin spent at the Galapagos, he visited only five islands of the thirty-three. He did not see either the Galapagos penguin or flightless cormorant; he did not know of the strange distribution of the Galapagos tortoises and the iguana on six of the islands. He did not see all of the fifteen species of the Galapagos tortoise. He missed, unfortunately, the stimulus of seeing the strangely formed tortoises of Hood,

[Continued on page 602.]



IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, A CENTURY AFTER DARWIN'S CRUCIAL VISIT IN THE "BEAGLE": THE DWELLING OF AN ECUADORIAN ON INDEFATIGABLE ISLAND AT 600 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

Galapagos (there are 3000 square miles of lava flow), Darwin was first stimulated to interpret the modifications of animals by means of natural selection. To mark this auspicious occasion in the history of science, as well as a memorable point in the personal history of the great naturalist, the centenary of Darwin's visit to the Galapagos was specially commemorated by the Darwin Memorial Expedition in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History; and the simple memorial illustrated herewith was erected.

Information as to the mental processes of the youthful naturalist on his visit to the Galapagos Islands has been left us, not only in his "Autobiography," but also in the recently published "Diary of the *Beagle*." Thought is necessarily a complex thing; and Darwin's departure from the current mode of thought of the early nineteenth century zoologists was not a simple process. When he left England, he took with him the first volume of Professor Lyell's "Principles of Geology." En route he received the second volume of this geological classic. This ended for him the absurd "cataclysmal theory" of geologic progression. He was deeply impressed by discovering in Patagonia fossils of armadillos similar to those now living. We know, too, that when Darwin left England in 1831, he believed implicitly in the immutability of species. By 1836 he was a convinced evolutionist. On his return, his studies for the priesthood were



THE GALAPAGOS MONUMENT TO DARWIN: THE PILLAR AND BUST AT WRECK BAY, CHATHAM ISLAND, ERECTED BY THE DARWIN MEMORIAL EXPEDITION.

A PHOTOGRAPH SUGGESTING A JAPANESE SCREEN : GALAPAGOS FLAMINGOES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DR. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN.



AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH THAT IS REMINISCENT OF A WELL-PLANNED HABITAT-GROUP IN A MUSEUM :
FLAMINGOES NESTING ON JERVIS ISLAND, GALAPAGOS, IN A NATURAL PICTORIAL GROUPING.

The Galapagos Islands in the Pacific have been the objects of intensive study for a hundred years, beginning with Charles Darwin, who visited them in the course of his famous voyage in the "Beagle" in 1835. The part the remarkable fauna of the island (with its high percentage of unique species) played in the development of Darwin's ideas about the mutation of species is described in an

extremely interesting article on the opposite page. Eighty-five different kinds of birds have been recorded in the islands. The flamingoes which breed on James Island (to which Jervis Island is adjacent) are of particular interest, being the only tropical birds in the archipelago, although it lies right under the Equator. Colonies are also found on Indefatigable and Albemarle Islands.

WHERE THE VARIATION OF SPECIES INSPIRED DARWIN: THE GALAPAGOS.



THE DIVERSIFICATION OF SPECIES ON THE GALAPAGOS: AN *OPUNTIA* CACTUS FROM ALBEMARLE ISLAND; FOR COMPARISON WITH THE INDEFATIGABLE ISLAND VARIETY ILLUSTRATED HEREWITH.

ON this and on other pages in this issue will be found photographs of the famous Galapagos Islands, obtained by Dr. Wolfgang von Hagen, who visited the islands with the Charles Darwin Memorial Expedition. A remarkable fact about the Galapagos is

[Continued opposite.



"ORCHILLO": THE MOSS WHICH COVERS ALL TREES AND CACTUS ON THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS; FORMERLY EXPORTED AS A SOURCE OF A GREEN DYE.



INSECT LIFE ON THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS: A PAIR OF BEETLES OF CONSIDERABLE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST.



ANOTHER REMARKABLE TYPE OF CACTUS TO BE FOUND IN THE GALAPAGOS: A BIZARRE-LOOKING, GIANT SPECIES PECULIAR TO BARRINGTON ISLAND.



THE ARMoured LEG OF THE GALAPAGOS LAND IGUANA; HEAVILY CONSTRUCTED FOR DIGGING HOLES AND SCRAPING THORNS FROM THE CACTUS IT FEEDS ON.



A GALAPAGOS LAND IGUANA ON SOUTH SEYMOUR ISLAND; A GROTESQUE-LOOKING ANIMAL WITH RED BODY AND BRIGHT YELLOW HEAD AND FEET.

species included were new to science. Besides small lizards and snakes there are two large iguana-like lizards, one marine and feeding on algæ, and both showing many primitive characters. Land iguanas have, unfortunately, been exterminated by dogs in some of the islands. A law has now been passed by the Government of Ecuador (the State to which the islands belong) making all the islands into animal reserves, and appointing a commission to establish an international research station there.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS THAT DIFFER FROM ONE ISLAND TO ANOTHER.



THE DIVERSIFICATION OF SPECIES ON THE GALAPAGOS: AN *OPUNTIA* CACTUS OF INDEFATIGABLE ISLAND—A VARIETY DISTINCT FROM THE ALBEMARLE ISLAND TYPE ILLUSTRATED HEREWITH.

the large proportion of forms peculiar to the islands—namely, 37 per cent. of all the species of shore fish, 40 per cent. of the plants, and 96 per cent. of the reptiles. Among a collection of moths brought back by one of the recent scientific expeditions, half of the fifty-two

[Continued below.



THE GALAPAGOS LOBSTER: A CRUSTACEAN OF A RED COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE BLACK BASALT LAVA CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ISLANDS.



THE MOTHS OF THE GALAPAGOS, WHERE OVER TWENTY SPECIES WERE DISCOVERED UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE: AN ISLAND CATERPILLAR.

GIANT TORTOISES OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS:

A RACE SURVIVING FROM THE PLIOCENE; AND PROBABLY INCLUDING SOME OF THE OLDEST ANIMALS ALIVE.



A GALAPAGOS TORTOISE THAT HAS JUST EMERGED FROM THE EGG (WHICH IS THE EXACT SIZE OF A BILLIARD BALL): A CREATURE THAT COMES INTO THE WORLD LOOKING LIKE A LUMP OF JELLY.



ONE OF THE SEVERAL DIFFERENT SPECIES OF TORTOISE ON THE GALAPAGOS WHICH IT IS HOPED MAY NOW BE PRESERVED FROM EXTINCTION: THE VERY RARE DUNCAN GALAPAGO.

THERE were once fifteen different species of tortoise on the Galapagos Islands. Giant land tortoises were widely distributed over the earth during the Miocene and Pliocene periods, but the only places where they have survived into historical times are on certain islands of the Indian Ocean and the Galapagos. In an article describing the Galapagos in "Natural History" (December 1935) we read: "The giant land tortoises are strictly vegetarian and feed on cactus, grass, and almost any type of vegetation that may be at hand. They do not absolutely need water for their existence, but drink large quantities when it is available. The heavy showers during the rainy season fill the depressions in the soil and make semi-permanent water-holes enabling the tortoise to drink its fill." It is thought that individual tortoises may, perhaps, attain an age of 300 or 400 years, making them the oldest living animals on earth.



AN EXTRAORDINARY CONTRAST IN SIZE IN GALAPAGOS TORTOISES: A SMALL ANIMAL ON THE BACK OF ONE OF THE GREAT MONSTERS THAT MAY WEIGH AS MUCH AS FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, AND INCLUDE WHAT ARE, PERHAPS, THE OLDEST LIVING ANIMALS ON THE EARTH.



A GALAPAGOS TORTOISE FROM INDEFATIGABLE ISLAND (*TESTUDO PORTERI*) EATING FROM A CACTUS PAD—THE ANIMAL'S CHIEF FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY.



A GALAPAGOS TORTOISE, WHICH HAS WORN OUT ITS CLAWS, CLIMBING OVER LAVA ROCKS: A VIEW GIVING A GOOD IDEA OF THE ANIMAL'S MASSIVE SHELL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN.

Notes for the Novel-Reader: Fiction of the Month.

MR. HUGH WALPOLE has returned to Cumberland, to the landscape, best beloved in all England, where his art finds inexhaustible material. "A Prayer for My Son" holds a masterly balance between comedy and the serious conflict of two determined people. Since one's sympathies are at once engaged by Rose Clennell, the unmarried mother so anxiously concerned for her child, it is good to know the free cold air of the Lakeland scene are blowing round the confines of Scarfe Hall, waiting to play their part in discomfiting her adversary. The "quiet entry" on the light of the snow illuminating hedge and fell has its significance.

Rose crossed Colonel Fawcus's threshold, for the first time ten years after she had surrendered him his grandson, her infant John. She was reluctant to suspect any ungenerous quality underlying the old man's kindness, goodness and benevolent hospitality. John's father had died before he was born, and when she parted with the child she had been penniless, and had believed, moreover, she was not meant to be a mother. It was an illusion that vanished the moment she came face to face with him, and recognised in him both the baby she had left and the lover she had lost.

She was not to be long at Scarfe before she discovered the Colonel to be intolerably possessive. His daughter Janet and his household were well under his thumb; and he was subjecting John to a fantastic and humiliating discipline. He was, in fact, an egomaniac with a sensitive small boy in his clutches. He was not less dangerous because he really loved his grandson, in whom he saw the material he hoped to mould into

the personage, the man of power, he himself had meant and failed to be. But a resolute young woman and the mountain liberties to which she broke away with John dissolved the Colonel's dream of dominance. Sty Head, where he overtook the fugitives, defied him; so long as he had them in the house, they were in his power, but there they knew their real freedom. And then, as they left him raging, he was struck down absurdly by sciatica. It was the final blow. The Colonel was beaten.

In Francis Brett Young we have, of course, another lover and artist of the countryside. "Far Forest" in common with his other Worcestershire books, spreads the English scene before your eyes in all its beauty and its many moods. David Wilden and his cousin Jenny came of a breed of great endurance and tenacity of purpose, a long line of miners, charcoal-burners, and chain-workers. This rich novel is the story of their passion and of the tribulations that beset them until a homing instinct brought them back at last to rekindle the hearth fire in the dark Werewood Forest where their forefathers had squatted two hundred years before.

"The Gentleman of the Party" is on all counts an impressive novel, and the finest Mr. Street has yet given us, not excepting the popular "Farmer's Glory." It is the chronicle of a Wiltshire farm and the many men and women who lived by it and on it between 1872 and the present day. Tenant farmer, landowner, a military encampment in the Great War followed each other. The farmers who came and went on it demanded more from the land than it could give them. That is why George Simmons, the shepherd and cowman, who is the selfless hero of the narrative, stands out as the gentleman of the party. For he alone, master of his ancient craft, loved and served the land without greed. No wiser or more

humane book of agricultural life has been written in our generation.

From the English farm labourer to the dispossessed kulak is a far cry. Maurice Hindus's "Under Moscow Skies" is a monumental volume, a monument to the energy of a writer who has set himself to navigate the rapids of the swarming life of Moscow in the transition years 1929-30. He produces an amazingly intimate impression of the squalid confusion in which the remnant of the old order was sinking while the Party workers struggled to clear a passage for the Five Year Plan. He is warmly sympathetic to the victims of the Revolution; but his heroine is Anna—Anna the young intelligent woman who forsook her American lover and the adventure of travel to return to labour in a Moscow factory. The new era of constitutionalism, says Mr. Hindus, is now beginning. It is necessary to remember the Russian is a fatalist, and also a visionary, if you are to trace the

capital. Nobody could fail to perceive Tom Dermody's charm and precocious talent, but nobody could save him from himself. Mr. Burke is to be congratulated on having recovered an untamable creature, recklessly generous, irresponsible, and doomed, from the shadows. "Vagabond Minstrel" is a model of romantic biography.

"I Am Death," by Rearden Conner, is the portrait of a murderer. Timothy Morgan was not inherently idle or criminal. He was the pitiable product of unemployment in an Irish city where no one concerned himself with the plight of a man who was searching desperately for work. The impulse to kill his brutal brother was not irrational. Nevertheless, Morgan was driven into insanity, and it is the fearful disintegration of his spirit that Mr. Conner follows with an intelligence that makes one shudder. "I Am Death," apart from being a haunting novel, is a text-book for the social reformer. To read it is to witness the application of the modern variant of the *peine forte et dure*. Morgan's victims were more anti-social than he had been before a callous community passed him by.

"Sherston's Progress" finds George Sherston in the shell-shock hospital where Mr. Siegfried Sassoon left him some years ago. It is a book to interest everyone who reads it and appreciates its account of the stages of his progress and the resolution with which he left the hospital and returned to active service. Mr. Sassoon's public will welcome his fine tribute to the memory of Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, the physician who was to George Sherston a father confessor and friend, and guided his distracted spirit to the beginning of a new life, and fortified his will to face the world as it is and as it has made us. The convalescent Sherston's mental processes demonstrate him to have been a subject of uncommon candour and clear-seeing, so that it may be said honours are easy between doctor and patient.

Because Margaret Iles's "Elder Daughter" is a novel of the middle-class—and the dreariest section of it—it might be neglected in the throng of less spectacular fiction. But that would never do; Miss Iles is too good a novelist to be overlooked. "Elder Daughter" is an exploration of one of the families who lived behind the shop in innumerable High Streets a generation ago, with the chapel round the corner for their only social and emotional outlet. A dull story? Far from it. The human interest is unflagging.

Matila Ghyka, the author of "Again One Day," is a Rumanian diplomat. Something more than an intimate knowledge of diplomatic circles and the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Empire, something of a rare personal charm, has gone to its making. If the plot seems improbably romantic, you must remember the vicissitudes of the Middle European aristocracy since the war have proven fact to be stranger than fiction. When Napoléon von Maleen-Louis, one-time Imperial Austrian naval attaché to the

Court of St. James, is introduced, he is gazing into the window of a Viennese restaurant, with starvation in his face. When he fades out, he is joyfully returning to the London he adored, newly appointed as the Republic's Minister. Between these extremes lies the fascinating picture of the society in which he found his way back to happiness, and the adventures that befell him and his friends in Vienna and Prague, and a princely castle in Bohemia.

Lesley Keen Segal's "Many Enchantments" is another beguiling book. It dances from satire to absurdity, up the middle and down again; a revel with thunder on the left muttering from time to time, but not so loudly that the balance of a single pirouette is disturbed. If you are looking for a freakish book to give to the right kind of friend, send him "Many Enchantments."

"Fair Warning" is a very life-like thriller. A person usually bored by crime novels lifted it from the reviewer's desk, and disappeared with it, lost to the world until it had been devoured from cover to cover. That shows what Miss Eberhart's gift for creating a tense atmosphere can do. The characters are finely drawn, and the interrogation of an innocent suspect by the American police

is remarkably convincing.

The drama of Charles Ashton's "Calamity Comes to Fenton" is handicapped by the heavy jocularity of the cast. However, the essentials are there; the red-herring trail is well laid, and the criminal's identity securely hidden. There is more finesse in "The Poisoner's Mistake" by Belton Cobb. He sets one a stiff memory-test in the matter of the cocktail glasses. Incidentally, this excellent and well-written book is a realistic study of family hatreds. It is no wonder there was arsenical poisoning at Uncle Rupert's revolting New Year's party. To take this as a hint of where to find the clue would be unwise: Mr. Cobb has been very subtle with his plot.



SHIPS BUILT SPECIALLY FOR A FILM SCENE OF THE SPANISH ARMADA: REALISTIC GALLEONS CONSTRUCTED AT DENHAM FOR "FIRE OVER ENGLAND."



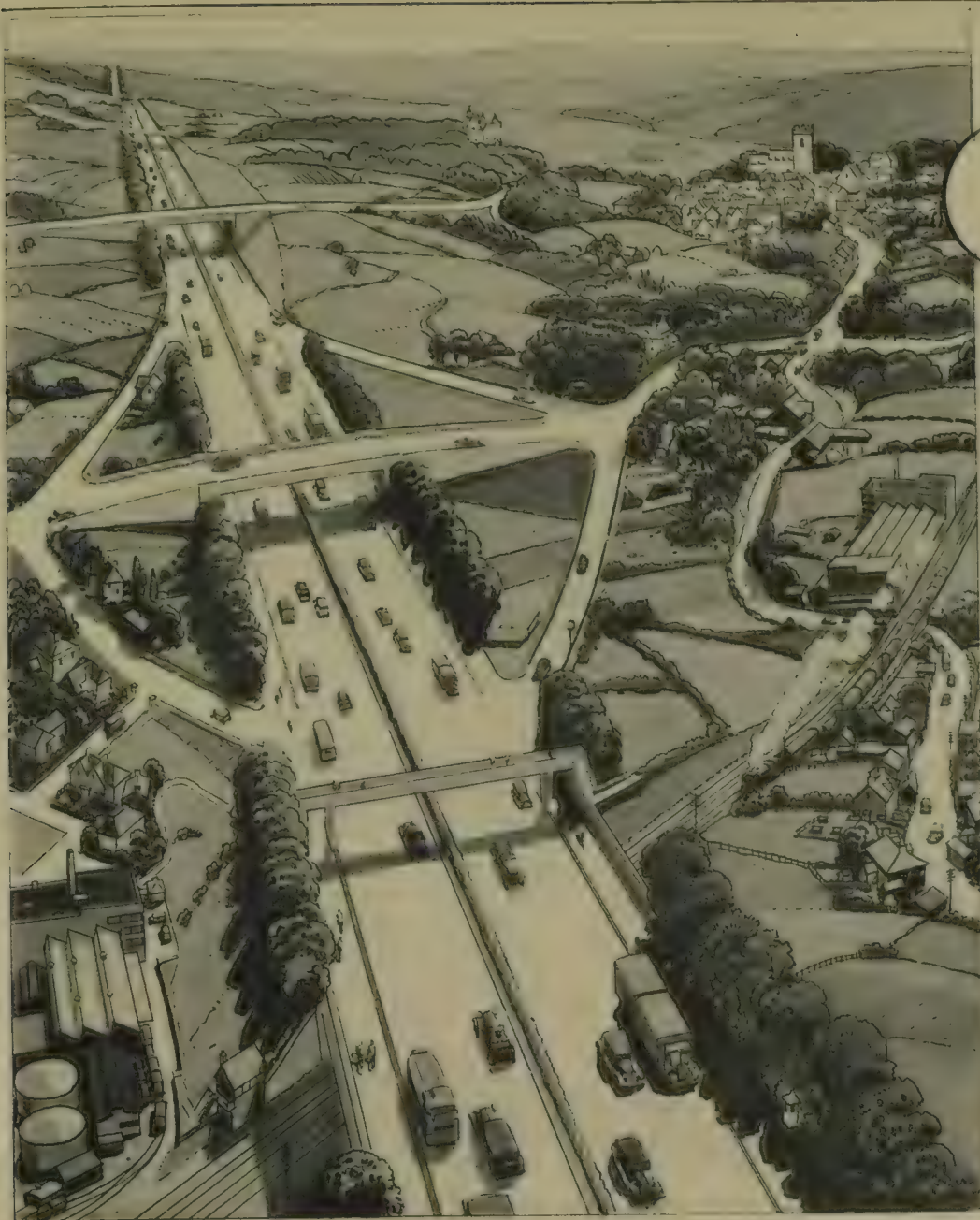
"FIRE OVER ENGLAND"—A GREAT FILM OF THE DAYS OF GOOD QUEEN BESS WHICH IS BEING MADE AT DENHAM: FLORA ROBSON AS THE QUEEN, REVIEWING HER TROOPS AT TILBURY WHEN THE ARMADA THREATENS A SPANISH INVASION. "Fire Over England," which is being produced by Erich Pommer for London Film Productions, is based on A. E. W. Mason's best-selling novel. Laurence Olivier plays the part of the hero, who encounters a series of thrilling adventures—escaping from the Inquisition while imprisoned in Spain, with the help of Elena (Tamara Desni), the daughter of a Spanish Don. He saves Queen Elizabeth from an assassin, and is knighted by her. The film includes some wonderful sequences of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

tortuous course of "Under Moscow Skies" with understanding.

Thomas Burke recounts in "Vagabond Minstrel" the strange short life of Thomas Dermody, who was a brilliant classical scholar at eleven, a poet of meteoric fame at seventeen, and died of drink and starvation, still young, in the early years of the last century. He was indubitably a genius, although his poetic inspiration has failed to place him in the ranks of the immortals. If ever a man was cursed from birth by his own perversity, Thomas Dermody was that man. He tramped from Ennis to Dublin to look for patrons. He found them; and squandered every guinea they gave him among the guttersnipes of the Irish

BOOKS REVIEWED.

- A Prayer for My Son. By Hugh Walpole. (Macmillan; 7s. 6d.)
 Far Forest. By Francis Brett Young. (Heinemann; 8s. 6d.)
 The Gentleman of the Party. By A. G. Street. (Faber and Faber; 7s. 6d.)
 Under Moscow Skies. By Maurice Hindus. (Gollancz; 10s. 6d.)
 Vagabond Minstrel. By Thomas Burke. (Longmans; 7s. 6d.)
 I Am Death. By Rearden Conner. (Chapman and Hall; 7s. 6d.)
 Sherston's Progress. By Siegfried Sassoon. (Faber and Faber; 7s. 6d.)
 Elder Daughter. By Margaret Iles. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)
 Again One Day. By Matila Ghyka. (Methuen; 7s. 6d.)
 Many Enchantments. By Lesley Keen Segal. (Davies; 7s. 6d.)
 Fair Warning. By M. G. Eberhart. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)
 Calamity Comes to Fenton. By Charles Ashton. (Nicholson and Watson; 7s. 6d.)
 The Poisoner's Mistake. By Belton Cobb. (Longmans; 7s. 6d.)



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A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

AN EXHIBITION OF NORTHERN EUROPEAN SILVER.

By FRANK DAVIS.

then, as he looks more closely: "How they enjoyed themselves; what fun they had in fashioning such elaborate, such gorgeous pieces!" It's true enough: the age was luxurious, and the silversmith, quite naturally, vied with the dressmaker and the jeweller.

are presumably based upon sixteenth-century prints by one Johannes Stradanus, and are related in style to a famous example of German silver, by Elias Geyer, of Leipzig, preserved at Dresden.

With Fig. 4 we are nearer home—indeed, we are at home, at Barnstaple, c. 1570—and again we are confronted with a hunting frieze upon the mount, and of such a character as to prove pretty clearly (if proof were necessary) that the Renaissance throughout the whole of Northern Europe followed much the same course. The liking of our Elizabethan ancestors for silver-mounted stoneware requires no comment: this example is one of the finest of its kind, and it is suggested that no other mounted jug is known which incorporates a hunting frieze.

The two richly ornamented jugs of Fig. 1 take us well

on into the following century. Made at Augsburg 1655-60, they illustrate to perfection the technical achievement in a new guise of South German makers, and can profitably be compared with some of the late seventeenth-century English pieces in the



WE all talk rather glibly upon occasion about the change in thought, and consequently the new direction given to the arts, which followed the flowering of the Renaissance in Italy: we remember certain catch-phrases from history-books, connect them a trifle vaguely with literature, painting, and architecture, and—without actually plumbing the depths explored so amusingly by the authors of "1666 and All That"—turn the conversation as quickly as possible to subjects upon which our information is more detailed and less inaccurate.

Such pieces of early plate as are illustrated on this page are rarely placed on public exhibition when they do happen to come upon the market: this month these, with other similar and commercially even more important examples, form the nucleus of a most interesting display at the new galleries of Messrs. How, of Edinburgh (15, Stratton Street, London, W.1). There are 12 items from the Airthrey Castle collection, 8 of which once belonged to the late Henry Oppenheimer, and were acquired before the recent dispersal



1. RICHLY ORNAMENTED JUGS MADE AT AUGSBURG BETWEEN 1655 AND 1660: FINE EXAMPLES OF SOUTH GERMAN SILVER-GILT.

To change the comparison, no gaunt, free verse for him, but the rich cadences of an Edmund Spenser:

And yet the *form* is there just the same: the bare bones, as it were, the framework, the skeleton without which neither the modern factory nor the stanzas of Spenser can have any real virtue. Where the fine designer shows his ability is in his power to envelop his framework with a design that grows from it as naturally as a plant, and not as a series of unrelated, inharmonious forms. The mediocre craftsman takes odds and ends out of pigeon-holes and stirs them up together: the result is tiresome and disastrous. Your good man produces something like Fig. 3—a little gold beaker of c. 1600. If this were perfectly plain it would still be an admirable shape: the hunting scene round the body and the beautifully pierced foot take nothing from its inherent simplicity, but add a rich and vivacious accent. There is another and a smaller beaker of similar character, and the design is clearly related to that of the silver and mother-o'-pearl dish (from Airthrey Castle) of Fig. 2. These hunting scenes on all three pieces



2. A SMALL MOTHER-O'-PEARL DISH WITH SILVER MOUNTS, FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES (1590-1615): A BEAUTIFUL DECORATION OF HUNTING SCENES.

at Christie's. The remaining 145 items have been gathered together from various sources. Of these last—there is no space to illustrate it—is a famous, and what I have always considered the finest piece of seventeenth-century silver-gilt in existence—that well-known Porringer and Cover known to historians as "The Dolben Cup"—in itself worth a pilgrimage. However, something must be left out, and Sir William Dolben has received his meed of praise on many occasions in the past.

To return to the business in hand: we have in recent years achieved so austere a taste that when we are faced with sixteenth-century silversmiths' work from Northern Europe we are, for a moment, disconcerted by its richness. The man brought up to admire only the smooth sobriety of Queen Anne design finds himself making a conscious readjustment of his senses to a convention which seems to him remote: like the gentleman who, inheriting the most rigid of Non-conformist consciences, blushed at his first sight of Titian's "The Triumph of Bacchus" in the National Gallery, so might the modern man, accustomed to the blank, bald façades of concrete factories, regard these chased and engraved and pierced triumphs of the craftsmen who were contemporaries of Queen Elizabeth with a certain distrust. I can almost hear him murmuring to himself: "These fellows wore their hearts on their sleeves—no reticence, you know—they talk so much, they tell stories in gold and silver"; and



3. A SMALL GOLD BEAKER OF ADMIRABLE SHAPE; WITH A HUNTING SCENE ROUND THE BODY AND A BEAUTIFULLY PIERCED FOOT: WORK OF BETWEEN 1590 AND 1615, FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES.



4. A TIGERWARE JUG WITH SILVER-GILT MOUNTS, CHASED AND ENGRAVED WITH HUNTING SCENES: BARNSTAPLE WORK OF 1570. (MAKER, THOS. MATTHEW.)

exhibition: by this time English silversmiths had gone their own way—the link of a more or less common inheritance had been broken.

Other excellent pieces include a pair of beakers which belong to that interesting class over which the learned can still indulge in fierce arguments—in this case as to whether the mark is that of Norwich or Dordrecht; a notable series of spoons from the fifteenth century onwards; and numerous boxes, knives, pomanders, and that most characteristic of Scottish vessels, the quaich.

Extremely important is a gold Globe Cup (Nürnberg; c. 1560) which was found recently among the treasures at Airthrey and was the sensation of the season.



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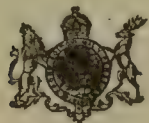
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FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

THE COURSE OF "EQUITIES."

PURSUING this question, all-important in the eyes of those who have been following the prevalent fashion in favour of equity investments, of the probable future course of the prices of ordinary shares and stocks, we must not ignore a consideration which seems, at first sight, to be an argument on the side of those who tell us that prices are all much too high. This is the very low yield now to be obtained through a purchase of those industrial ordinary shares which represent the earning power of the companies which are believed to have the best prospects of expanding revenue and consequently of increasing the dividends payable to shareholders. "Inflated values that cannot be maintained" is the sort of phrase that one hears from the critics of present conditions in the stock markets. On such a point as this it is most dangerous to be dogmatic, and no one can be certain as to which view of the future course of markets is correct; but at least it is safe to assert that there is something to be said on the other side, and that low yields on industrials are a feature that has been before now associated with low yields on gilt-edged stocks. At the former period of extreme cheap money, which ruled in the nineties of last century, the same phenomenon was observed. Industrial shares were hardly known in those days to the great body of respectable investors, but they had a good deal of affection for Home Rails, based on the pathetic conviction that there the railways were and that they could not run away. Which, of course, was perfectly true, but the earning power of the railways, on which the dividends paid to stockholders depends, not only could but did run away. In those days, however, such was the belief in the stability of their position from the investor's point of view that the best stocks were priced at a level which paid those who bought them less than 3 per cent.

DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

At first sight this example from the past seems to bear out the view of those who believe that we are now suffering from price inflation; for it is certainly true that the high prices of that early period were not maintained, and that there was, in fact, a serious set-back, when money became dearer, because more active trade, combined with the strain of the South African War, followed by a crisis in America, produced a series of demands on the money market which obliged it, organised as it was in those days, to depress the level of securities by raising the charge for monetary accommodation. There are, however, so many points of difference between the conditions now prevalent and those which ruled in the 'nineties, that it by no means follows, because a set-back happened then, that a similar experience is to be the lot of those who now hold the best industrial equities. In the former period, cheap money had been produced by a long spell of quiet trade and low prices of commodities. Now, as we know, it has accompanied a time of expanding trade and growing recovery at least in the home market; and though again on this occasion a spell of low commodity prices has been part of the programme, a substantial recovery in their values has so far made no impression whatever on the ease of the money market.

A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM.

Indeed, one of the novel and interesting features of the present position, which makes it in some ways

more difficult than ever to see ahead, is the fact that we are living under a quite different monetary system, and we do not know what changes may or may not be made in it, or what sort of shape it may take in the near future. What we do know, however, is that it is nowadays much easier to control the supply and price of money than it was in those days, that already seem so far off, before we were forced off the gold standard in 1931. Then the money markets of the world were linked together, and an upset in one of them, such as occurred in America in 1907, had disastrous effects in all the chief centres, especially in London, owing to its commanding position as the chief money market. From the

Actually, of course, this power is very limited; for it can only be exercised as long as the authorities use it in a way that does not upset the confidence of the general public and especially of those who direct and organise our business activities. If we had a Government that did not command confidence, the present power to manipulate the money market would certainly be a cause of apprehension, probably serious enough to cause a set-back in the activity of enterprise. But as long as the atmosphere is serene, freedom in this respect enables the authorities to keep money cheap, as long as they see fit to do so; and we know that it is very much to the interest of the Government that money should be plentiful and the prices of securities should be high, so that the floating debt can be cheaply financed, and the death duties, and other taxes that depend for their yield on buoyant security markets, can help to reduce the size of the deficit that has already been foretold by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At the same time, we have to remember that many people who want to see international trade revived—which is certainly most desirable—contend that this can only happen by a revival of the gold standard, and a bridging of the monetary gap which now yawns between the dollar-sterling area and those countries which still cling ostensibly or in fact to gold as the basis of their currencies. Will these arguments prevail, and shall we lose our present freedom? And if so, will the inevitable result be a hardening of the money market and a possible relapse in security prices?

THE NEW GOLD STANDARD.

It looks fairly safe to bet that the authorities will be most reluctant, in the present state of the world, to hitch our wagon at all closely to an international constellation any one of the stars in which might at any moment fly off at a tangent and upset the whole arrangement; and even if the authorities contemplated such a move, our industrial leaders and the trade unions would have a good deal to say before they consented to a revival of a system under which British industry was liable to be penalised by stiff money rates, imposed to protect our gold stock against a drain due to an outburst of speculation in some other centre. If we do go back to a gold standard it will have to be a very different kind of article from the one that served the world during the nineteenth century. There will have to be much more 'elasticity' in "gold points," which means to say in the extent to which any centre can be drawn on owing to movements in rates of exchange; and in general we may

be sure that under any international system to which we may agree, we shall reserve our right to give first consideration to the interests of our own industry and trade and the stability of our security market. Moreover, another very great difference between the gold standard of the future, if ever it comes into being, and its pre-war predecessor will be the fact that the latter was hampered by scarcity of gold, accentuated by the hoarding habits of Continental central banks, while the former appears to be more likely to be embarrassed by an output of gold so vast that even the cravings of central banks may be more than satisfied. For these reasons, though dogmatic assertions about the future of the money market are proverbially dangerous, a set-back in security values owing to monetary stringency does not seem to be a contingency that need be seriously feared by investors.

To Our Readers and Photographers at Home and Abroad.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" has always been famed for its treatment of the various branches of Science. Its archæological articles and illustrations are known throughout the world, and its pages dealing with Natural History and Ethnology are of equal value. These and other subjects are dealt with in our pages in a more extensive way than in any other illustrated weekly journal. We take this opportunity, therefore, of urging our readers to forward to us photographs of interest in these branches of Science.

Few people visiting the less-known parts of the world fail to equip themselves with cameras, and we wish to inform explorers and others who travel that we are glad to consider photographs which show curious customs of various nationalities, civilised and uncivilised, their sports, habits, and costumes; in fact, anything of a little-known or unusual character.

We are very pleased to receive also photographs dealing with Natural History in all its branches, especially those which are of a novel description. Our pages deal thoroughly with unfamiliar habits of birds, animals, fishes, and insects.

To Archæologists we make a special appeal to send us the results of recent discoveries.

In addition, we are glad to consider photographs or rough sketches illustrating important events throughout the world; but such contributions should be forwarded by the quickest possible route, immediately after the events.

We welcome contributions and pay well for all material accepted for publication.

When illustrations are submitted, each subject sent should be accompanied by a suitable description.

Contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, *The Illustrated London News*, 32-34, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4.

point of view of international trade and finance this system, which made all the world one market, had considerable advantages, which may have offset the damages occasionally inflicted on the whole system by disturbance in any of its parts. But the fall of the gold standard has at least given freedom to each market to regulate its own affairs, as has been shown in recent years, when Britain has been getting the benefit of abnormally cheap money at a time when other centres have been suffering from stringency.

SHALL WE LOSE OUR FREEDOM?

As things are at present, it is theoretically possible for the Treasury and the Bank of England to do what they like in the matter of the manufacture of the "money" that we now circulate, which consists of nothing but promises to pay other promises to pay, with no obligation of any kind to redeem them.



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The Fascination of Fur.

There is a glamour and a fascination about furs that is impossible to describe; it has been declared that women who are enveloped in them are endowed with a mysterious charm. Furthermore, they are more suggestive of grace than anything else in the world of dress, and in price they vary considerably. Some furs are expensive because of their rarity, while others are less costly on account of the abundance of the supply. Chinchilla, perhaps the most beautiful of all furs, is seldom seen, while Russian sable is the prerogative of the wealthy. Mink is very fashionable, and Harrods, Knightsbridge, are showing coats ranging in price from £100 to £400 and even more; the skins of the latter are picked, and the working of them is entrusted to skilled craftsmen. The one-hundred-pound coats wear remarkably well, but of course they are not to be compared with the more expensive ones. An attempt is being made to create a vogue for sealskins, and as the models in these salons are exceptionally smart, it is believed that it will meet with success. Black furs, including Persian lamb and broadtail, are regarded with favour, both with and without silver-fox collars. For the country, lamb is warmly to be recommended, as well as leopard and ocelot. For the very slender there is nutria to be considered.



The Glory that is Mink.

Silky and beautifully dark in colour is mink; there is no fur that lends itself more successfully to the skill of the worker of skins. A visit to the Harrod salons will convince all and sundry of this fact; the model portrayed on this page may be seen there. Mink is one of the few furs that is as appropriate for day as for evening wear. Dyed ermine is another that claims this qualification. Natural musquash has suffered a brief eclipse but is now rapidly coming into the news, and so is squirrel. All interested in the subject must write for the fur brochure, as it is a veritable mine of information regarding fashions in furs, and will gladly be sent gratis and post free; naturally the name of this paper must be mentioned.

Ocelot with a Difference.

The epitome of smartness are the ocelot coats that have gone into residence at Harrods, two of which find pictorial expression on this page. The *chef d'œuvre* in the centre is hip-length, and is endowed with a clever swagger that has a very slimming effect. The one on the left is three-quarter length, and is sure to make a direct appeal to the owner-driver; note the neatness of the sleeves. Indian lamb has been used for the coat on the right, in which the waist is emphasised. By the way, a fact that cannot be made too widely known is that this firm create fashions for individual clients. Coats of American broadtail are from fifty-nine guineas; then it must be mentioned that distinctive silver-fox capes and stoles are from twenty-five guineas.





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to the
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IF anticipation is half the pleasure of participation, I'm going to have that pleasure from now until next Spring when I'm going to Paris. I know I shall have a wonderful holiday there. I received a booklet from Paris yesterday, telling me all about this Exhibition. It's called the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts in Modern Life—and I'm sure it will be one of the most interesting and delightful travel experiences of my life.

Think of it! More than forty nations have contributed exhibits—jewellery, fabrics, glassware, interior decorating—all sorts of new and beautiful things to see. There will be a Fashion Show, such as only Paris could provide, a tower covered with real snow all summer long—that's where the up-to-date freezing methods will be shown—and a special group of buildings, each representing a province of France and displaying its products and arts . . . to say nothing of the fine French restaurants, the music and the dancing . . .

But, best of all, the Exhibition is in Paris! I've always wanted to see Paris, and the fares will be so reduced during the Exhibition (from May to November) that it would be a pity not to profit by them! I even hope to take a flying trip through France where there are so many fascinating places to see.

You can have a booklet too. Just ask your nearest travel, steamship or railroad agency, or write to:

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PARIS 1937

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.—(Continued.)

Jervis, Duncan, and Abingdon; nor was he in a position then to notice the differences of these tortoises from island to island. Yet, and in spite of all these disadvantages, the youthful observations of Charles Darwin at the Galapagos Islands have not been contradicted, and in most part the subsequent expeditions have provided mere additions to the naturalist's observations. Science is still in need of many observations to assist in interpreting the phenomena of the islands' geological origin, and their significant position as a guide-post in the question of animal modification by environment. And nowhere on earth may this more fruitfully be studied. No one has yet seen the Galapagos penguin's rookery, nor, for that matter, a penguin chick. The life-history, the entire life-cycle of the tortoise, has never been carefully carried through, nor the factors that cause two species so adjacent, for example, as the Duncan and Indefatigable species, to be so different. Life-histories of the two highly distinctive iguanas have been only casually observed. Moreover, unfortunately, those that desire to prolong their studies at the Galapagos, may soon not have this opportunity, for the species are nearing their swan song. One has heard a great deal of the slaughter of the Galapagos tortoise by whaler and native, and their being carried away by ships, yet nothing has been heard of the rapine on the Galapagos "in the name of science." Since 1900 an incredible number of specimens have been removed by yachtsmen. Fancy prices offered by visitors have emptied Hood and other islands of their species. So much so, that while the tortoises of Chatham, Charles, and Barrington have long been recorded as extinct, those of Hood, Duncan, and Jervis will soon join this melancholy parade of victims of the insatiable appetite for uncontrolled collecting.

It is only "in the name of science" that the penguin or flightless cormorant has reached its present state of approximate extinction. These birds were of slight importance to whalers, and lie too far out of the reach of inhabitants to lay the blame there. It is not uncommon for yachtsmen or expeditions, when they can find them, to take innumerable specimens, in spite of the fact that little is known of their breeding, and that there is still not a recorded case of their breeding in captivity. The same is true

of the Galapagos penguin. That these will go the way of the auk is certain; and one hundred years after the auk has disappeared (1843), so will some expedition try to find the last Galapagos penguin and flightless cormorant, all "in the name of science," as it was in the case of the auk. And there is no definite indication that conservation of any type will be undertaken, unless the association established by the author in Guayaquil for this purpose bears fruit.

As no type of conservation can be undertaken without the consent or co-operation of the Republic of Ecuador, to whom the Galapagos belong, I established, with the help of interested parties in Guayaquil, the "Corporación Nacional para Proteger las Riquezas del Archipiélago de Colón" (Galapagos). The members, consisting in the main of scientists and professors of the University of Guayaquil, formed a corporate body to help preserve the species of the Galapagos. As Ecuador has not the wealth itself to either establish or maintain a scientific station for study and conservation, at my suggestion a clause was inserted in the constitution of the organisation, that it will permit co-operation of accredited foreign scientific bodies willing to assist in the conservational plans.

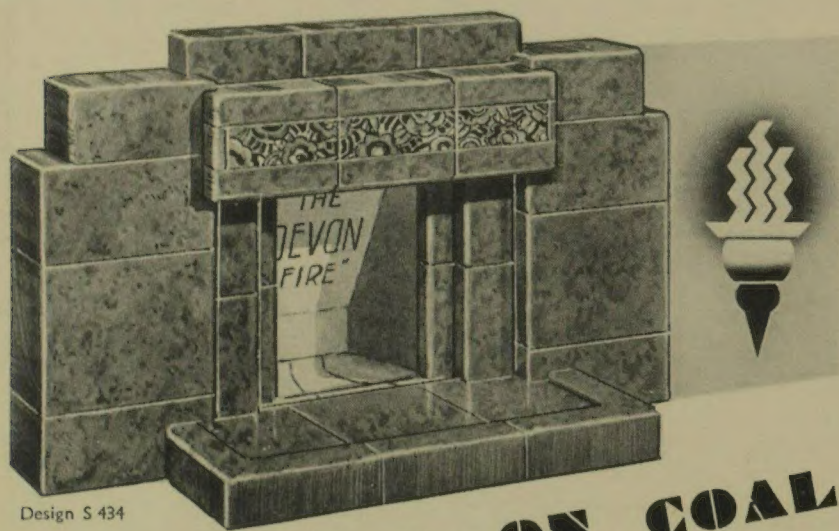
The only method of conservation and study is the establishment of a permanent scientific research station on one of the central isles, to allow students over a prolonged period of time to record the biologic changes to the species within the yearly cycle, and enforce such laws of conservation as the Republic of Ecuador may provide; and, what is most important, to provide means of scientific protection in the islands, so that those species nearing extinction may be permitted to regain something akin to their former ubiquitousness. By this means, and this alone, will the classic work of Charles Darwin at the Galapagos be carried on to a definite fruition.

THE FORD MOTOR EXHIBITION.

THE complete range of Ford passenger cars will be shown, with a variety of other Ford products, at the Ford Motor Exhibition, to be held at the Royal Albert Hall from Oct. 15 to 24. This year's show promises to be as entertaining as it is informative, and many original ideas in the art of displaying cars have been evolved. For instance, the new Ford "V-8" is to be featured in a "one-act playlet," with

a cast of several players. Furthermore, during the performance, the saloon coachwork of the car will appear gradually to dissolve into "thin air," leaving only the chassis, an illusion which will probably baffle most members of the audience. From here the visitor will be able to pass along to the cinema, where he will be able to watch something quite new in the art of advertising—a publicity film which provides real screen entertainment. There will be an all-day musical programme, with special concerts during the afternoon and evening, during which the Ford organisation will present what is believed to be the first band named after a car—the "V-8" Shadow Symphony Orchestra. The amazing fifteen-minute engine demonstration will be staged. During this demonstration two mechanics dismantle and reassemble a Ford "V-8" engine, the speed of the operation showing the remarkable design simplicity of the unit. The Ford Motor Exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, and the price of admission will be 1s. 3d., including tax. Full arrangements have been made for parking cars near the Albert Hall.

"An Anthology of Modern Drama," edited by S. R. Littlewood (Nelson; 3s. 6d.), is one of a series of excellent little collections covering the field of modern or neo-Georgian literature. In his preface the author, who is, of course, a well-known dramatic critic, states his belief in the vitality of English drama. "In spite of all practical difficulties," he writes, "and the loss of many promising dramatists . . . in the Great War, the number of good plays now presented is certainly greater than it was in 1910." He gives extracts from thirty plays, all of which have been produced as well as published. These range from "Fanny's First Play" and "The Sentimentalists" down to "Richard of Bordeaux" and "Love on the Dole." The author has chosen extracts that are lively and understandable on their own account, and also with a view to inducing the reader to make further acquaintance with the plays as a whole. In short, this little anthology provides an admirable means of making a preliminary exploration of contemporary drama and finding where one's tastes lie, and at the same time allows of an idea being formed of the trends of thought and the "movements" which play such an important part in shaping the progress of the modern English theatre.



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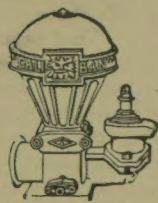
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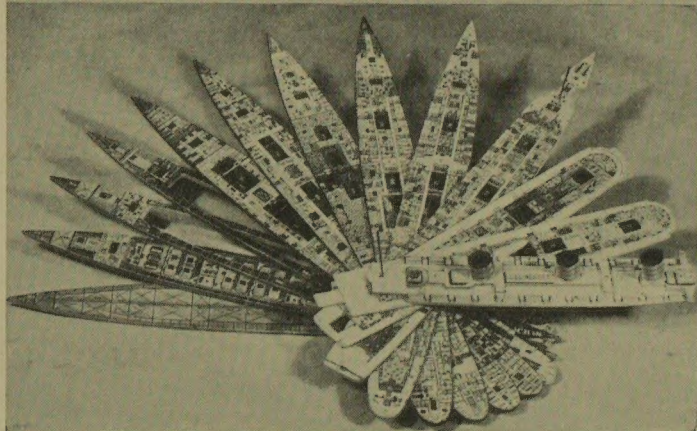
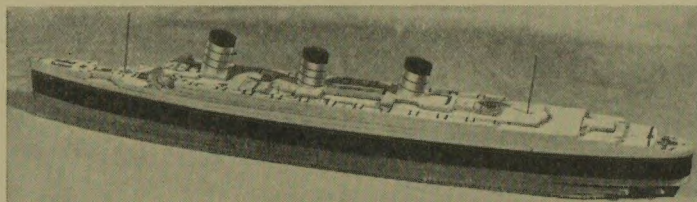
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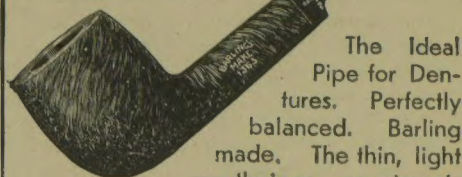
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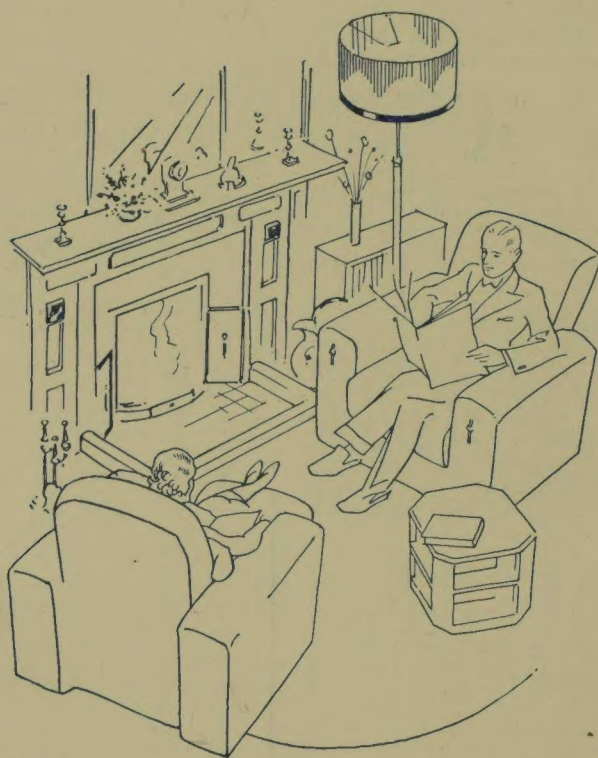
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